The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20,

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Eighth Appearance of Miss EMMA HEYWOOD—Engagement of Mr. Ellerton—Mr. Bruce Norton Every Night. On This (TUESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 20th, 1859, will be performed the celebrated Drama of
THE RAGPICKER OF PARIS.
Old Daddy Jean, the Rag Picker ... Mr. H. Webb.
Skipping-rope Dance—Miss Merriton.
To be followed by the laughable Farce of
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Mr. Gillman ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
Sophia ... ... Miss E Heywood.
After which, the laughable Farce of
BETSY BAKER.
Mr. Marmaduke Mouser ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of
WIDE AWAKE.
William Snaffle ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
Prices of admission.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
THE AZTECS' FAREWELL!!
LAST WEEK MOST POSITIVELY.
☞ CROWDED DAILY!!
THIS DAY, at Two and Eight o'clock,
THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS,
Patronised by her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and nearly all the Crowned Heads of Europe. Will be seen with the Aztecs, Miss Flora, a full-grown Female of the
EARTHMEN TRIBE,
Three Feet Eight Inches in Height, from the Wilds of South Africa, in 1850. The Tribe to which she belong subsists upon berries, plants, and insects. Th y have no language. They communicate with each other by signs and clucking. This is the only one ever seen in England. She has been taught to speak English and play the Piano.
Mr. CHARLES SINCLAIR, the great VENTRILOQUIST!!!
Every Exhibition.
The Music, with Azetic Exhibition, will consist of The Five Highland Bell Ringers in full costume.
Mr. SINCLAIR on the Ærial Flutina.
Pianoforte—Miss E. Butler; and Mr. J. Walter J. Morris on the Crystal Ophonic.

NOTICE—THE CHRISTIAN PASTORAL to the IRISH PEOPLE, by the IRISH REFORMED PRIESTS,
May be had at 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

NOTICE.---Vehicles to Todd, Burns, and Co., from Sackville-street, to proceed by Abbey-street or Britain-street in consequence of the temporary stoppage in Henry-street.
TODD, BURNS, & CO., MARY-STREET.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A PRAYER MEETING
will be held (Godwilling) in
THE MISSION BUILDING, TOWNSEND-STREET,
On This (TUESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 20,
At half-past Seven o'clock.
PRAYER FOR THE HOLY GHOST.
Send the "rushing mighty wind,"
Give the "utterance" divine,
Let us know the Spirit's mind.
Let us speak in words of Thine!
Send a pure baptismal shower,
Tongues of fire, and words of power!
As of old, so be it now,
Now the glorious scene repeat "
See Thy humbled people bow,
Waiting lowly at Thy feet,
Crying all, "with one accord,"
Send the promised Spirit, Lord!

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—On the 14th instant appeared in the *Advertising Gazette* an Advertisement by way of an answer to my advertisement in the *Local Adverti er*, signed "Philanthropist," but which was solely intended as an injury, and reflection on my character as a Trader, &c. (time will tell who is the greatest goat). The following is an exact copy:—
"Chinese Goat for Sale.—To be Sold, a very fine, large He-Goat, pure Chinese breed; light fawn colour, and without horns. Particulars may be had from Mr. Moss, No. 11, Cope-street. The goat can be seen on application to David T. Sinton, 35, Nicholas-street.
"Two Kids also for Sale—lowest price, 4s. 8d. each."
Any party who will give such *private* information as will discover the author of the above disreputable advertisement shall receive a Reward of Five Pounds sterling from me.
DAVID T. SINTON.
P.S.—In order to prevent further inquiries and disappointments, I may state that, though the goat was an unusually large one, yet he came from the North of Ireland, and the author of the above advertisement knew full well that I had sold him long ago to a lady of distinction, in Clontarf. As to the Kids, I never had any.
DAVID T. SINTON, TEA MERCHANT,
35, NICHOLAS-STREET,
(Successor to JOSHUA JACOB),
Six Stout Boys Wanted, to pack Coffee.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.
On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA:—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH:—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.
Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.
Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND. SMALL PARCELS.
The following Reduced Rates are now charged for the Carriage of Parcels not exceeding 14lbs in weight and 5*l*. in value, subject to the undermentioned conditions:—
For 50 Miles and under £0 0 6
Over 50 Miles and under 80 ... ... 0 0 9
Over 80 Miles 0 1 0
The above Rates are from Station to Station only, and do not include Collection or Delivery. The Charges must be paid at the Forwarding Station.
The Parcels must be legibly endorsed—"Station to Station, Parcel under 5*l*. in Value." They must be delivered at the Forwarding Station Half-an-hour before the advertised time of departure of the Train, and will be subject to a charge of One Penny per day for Storage, if not taken away by the Owner within 24 Hours after arrival.
In cases of neglect of any of these Conditions the Parcels will be forwarded at the ordinary Rates.
WILLIAM FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone Station, Dublin, 8th September, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m. do to Mullingar, thence per 8 12 a.m. "
FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside " 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside " 0 13 8
N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford fo Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.
TO THE CATHOLIC POOR.
The Adelaide Hospital, in Peter-street, has been got up and is exclusively managed by Protestants; Catholics are admitted as patients, yet no Catholic Priest is allowed to attend to any sick person in it. The dying patient there must be attended by Protestant Ministers. Read the following CRUEL and INTOLERANT RULE, which I have extracted from the Printed Report of that Hospital:—
"*No emissary or official of the Church of Rome shall ever be permitted to cross the threshold of the Adelaide Hospital for the purpose of administering any rite, or imparting any instruction or so-called consolation to the patients!!!*"
Therefore, if any Catholic be induced to enter into the Adelaide Hospital, and that mortal illness should set in, he or she would in vain call for the Priest at the hour of death; that poor Catholic must die, as many Catholics have died in that Hospital, deprived of the Sacraments of the Church, and the consolations of Religion.
Avoid, then, as worse than death, going into the Adelaide Hospital. There is no necessity for any Catholic entering within its walls. Let the bigoted conductors of it confine its operations to the relief of Protestants; but let no Catholic enter it. There are other Hospitals in this City nobly founded for the relief of suffering humanity, viz.:—The Mercers' Hospital, Meath Hospital, Stevens' Hospital, Jervis-street Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, Richmond Hospital, &c. Let Catholics go to these Hospitals, where they may receive the Holy Sacraments of their Church, and the Consolations of their Holy Religion; but let no Catholic patient enter the walls of the Adelaide Hospital, in Peter-street.
I am in a position to state, that the highest Protestant Ecclesiastics in Dublin have protested against the above rule, as unchristian and uncharitable, and that several less exalted ecclesiastics of the Established Church have refused to subscribe to the Institution on the ground that it is not in accordance with the principles and practice of Christianity to coerce the conscience of a dying patient.
JOHN SPRATT, D.D.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, on moderate terms, the HOUSE, No. 41, Upper Baggot-street, newly Papered and Painted, and fit for the immediate reception of a respectable family. It is situated in the best part of the street, nearly opposite Wellington-road, commands fine views of the mountains, and consists of Two excellent Parlours, Two fine Drawing-rooms, five capital Bedrooms, Return Building, capital basement storey, including Kitchen, Pantry, Larder, &c.; good supply of Water; good Garden, terminated by Stabling for Three Horses, Coach house, Pump, in Lock-up Yard.
For particulars, and cards of admission, apply to
BENTLEY & SON,
House and Land Agents,
110, Grafton-street.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed on, the
ANNA LIFFEY MILLS, near Lucan, with the Dwelling-house and Premises adjoining, lately occupied by Messrs. Brown and Todd. These Mills are large and commodious, and command a never-failing supply of water. Messrs. Brown and Todd lately made considerable improvements in the machinery, and erected Four pairs of New Stones, with suitable dressings. The whole are now in complete working order, and, although hitherto worked as Flour Mill, they are capable of being easily converted into Flax or Cotton Mills. The Dwelling-house, which contains two Sitting-rooms, Study, and several Bedchambers, with the Offices, is in every respect suitable to a gentleman's residence.
Proposals will be received until the 20th of October next, and immediately afterwards the tenant will be declared.
For further particulars apply to GEORGE WHITE WEST, Esq., Ardnode, Newbridge; SAMUEL HEMPHILL, Esq., 3, South Great Clarence-street; or to Messrs. CATHCART, No. 106, Baggot-street, Dublin.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.
Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE,
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street).
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of Skin Diseases, Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and body, and those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A Guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding Ten Shillings, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Insurances.

THE PUBLIC
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 VICT., CAP. 110.
CAPITAL.
The Deed of Settlement empowers the Directors to extend the Capital to ONE MILLION STERLING. *All the Commencing Capital has been subscribed by a body of Shareholders.*
CHIEF OFFICES:—47, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. W. F. CAMPBELL, M.P., Stratheden House, Knightsbridge.
Sir PHILIP H. CLARKE, Bart., Whetstone, near Barnet, Herts.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave Place, Eaton Square
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange Road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE BANK OF LONDON, Charing Cross Branch, 450 STRAND.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq.
THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT CLASSES enable persons of all ages to acquire wealth for themselves or others at a small outlay.
By paying a single Premium of One Guinea to each Class, (without incurring any liability,) males or females, residing in any part of the United Kingdom, may enter either, or all the Life Assurance and Immediate Endowment Classes, A, B C, D, or E, described on the next page.
No medical examination, or references to friends as to personal history, habits, &c., are required on entry.
The pecuniary advantages conferred on the members of each Class, are:—
1. A LIFE ASSURANCE for the representatives of the first Member of each Class who dies.
2. An IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT for the member of each Class (*while living*) who holds the next succeeding number in the Class to that held by the deceased member.
*** *Public and Private Agents wanted in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom*

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices......{345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
TWENTIETH REPORT.
The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart., of COMISTON, in the Chair.
The following are the principal statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—
During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were received to the extent of.........1200, for £614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted......1011, for 486,639 4 8
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these were......... 16,615 9 8
There were also transacted 21 LIFE ANNUITIES at the price of......................£16,205 3 4
The GROSS ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,078 15s. 9d.
The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	489	"	261,569	8,321
1847	895	"	489,017	14,630
1850	2,423	"	1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094	"	2,320,938	67,536
1856	9,045	"	3,737,773	109,601
1859	12,220	"	5,356,643	151,078

Dublin, 60, Upper Sackville-street. JAMES FORBES, Sec.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Cards.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

CARD.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, the 26th instant, the shop No. 35, Grafton-street, with a new and select stock of French and German
FANCY GOODS,
By J. H. DEWAR, Late of
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY.
JOHN FLEMING
Intimates to his Customers that he has re-built the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
Breakfasts, Lunches, Soups, Sandwiches, &c.
Hot Joints, from One till Six o'clock.
consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season.
The Charges will be as usual.
Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

CHEAP FUEL---REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COKE. The public are hereby informed that the Directors of the Alliance and Consumers' Gas Company have this day reduced the price of Coke One Shilling per Chaldron.
Public attention is directed to the advantages of this excellent and economic fuel.
(By order,) J. STEVENSON, Secretary.
Board-room, Grafton-street, 7th September, 1859.

A CARD.
J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

J. O'GORMAN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
53, WESTLAND-ROW.
Auctions, both Agricultural and otherwise, conducted in all parts of Ireland free of travelling charges.
Cash advanced on all description of property sent in for sale.

IF YOU WANT a GENUINE PINCH of SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 37, COLLEGE GREEN.

Appeals.

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.
PATRON—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Napier, Miss Shekleton, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O'Meara, 57, Gt. Brunswick-street; Rev. David Stewart, 35, Nelson-street.
The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as confirmately is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system. The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatory Asylum at Golden-bridge, or members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5*l*.; Mrs. Crofton, 3*l*; and 1*l*. annually; Cannock and White, 3*l*; John Lentaigne, Esq. 3*l*; Hans H. Woods, Esq, 5*l*; Hon. Judge Hayes, 5*l*. Alexander Norman, Esq. 2*l* and 1*l* annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq, 2*l*; W. Peebles, Esq, 2*l*; George W. Maunsell, Esq, 2*l*; C. Gausell, Esq, 1*l*; John Connor, Esq, 1*l*; John Galloway, Esq, 1*l*; W. Henry, Esq, 1*l*; Miss Maxwell. 1*l*; Miss Brooke, 1*l*; Miss Ferguson, 1*l*; Rev. H. Murphy, 1*l*; Dr. Barker, 1*l*; Dr. Bolland, 1*l*; C. Dobbs, Esq, 1*l*; J. Flood, Esq. 1*l*; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1*l*; Mrs. Whately, 1*l*; A. G. Moller, Esq, 10s; Miss Bayly, 10s; Mrs. Johnston, 5s; George Brooke, Esq, 5*l*; H. H. Joy, Esq, Q.C., LL.D., 2*l*; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2*l*; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1*l*; Sir J. K. and Lady James, 1*l*; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.T.C.D., 10s. 6d.; James Corry Lowry, 1*l*.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2*l*.; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5*l*.; Miss Woods, 10s.; Mrs. W. French, 1*l*.; Alderman Hudson, 1*l*. 1s.; Henry Mills, Esq., 10s.; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5*l*.; George Tombe, Esq., 10*l*.; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10s.; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1*l*.; John Jameson, Esq., 2*l*. 2s.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2*l*.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2*l*.; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2*l*.; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2*l*.; J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., 3*l*.; Miss Hutchinson, 1*l*.; J. Blood, Esq., 1*l*.; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1*l*.; J. Stewart, Esq., 1*l*.; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1*l*.; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1*l*.; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1*l*.; Hon. Judge Crampton, 5*l*.; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10s.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland

Publications.

NEW PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER.
THE SATURDAY HERALD.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"
A First-Class Weekly Paper of Sixteen Pages,
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His Lounge Suits, not to be equalled in Dublin, at £2 10s. His Frock or Dress Coat from £3. His Morning ditto, £1 10s. His Trousers at 18s. These are garments all *guaranteed of the best quality.*

Wanted.

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W. ANDERSON, Esq., 7, Blackhall-street,
to whom written applications and copies of testimonials should be addressed.
The appointment will be made in the Vestry-room, North King-street, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, 26th inst., where candidates should attend.

WANTED, an intelligent, active person, of good address, as a CANVASSER, where a fair commission and constant employment will be given.
Apply by letter, giving references, age, and other particulars to "W. T.," Office of this Paper.

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O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favoring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
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LIMERICK PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.
On Friday last, the 16th inst., a meeting of the above society was held in the church of Galbally, diocese of Emly. It was attended by the neighbouring clergymen and gentry—Hugh Massy, Esq., of Riverdale, being chairman.
An appropriate, eloquent, and inspiriting address was delivered by the Rev. John Elmes, vicar of St. John's, Limerick, and the presence of a number of well-fed, and plainly, though comfortably-clothed orphans, afforded a practical illustration of the beneficial results of the "good Samaritan's" labours.
The Rev. H. A Sadleir, the zealous and efficient rector of the parish, has spared neither time nor trouble in the moral and religious training of the orphans, and the "model farm" attached to the branch has, under his energetic superintendence, proved a truly valuable source of agricultural instruction.
The Limerick Protestant Orphan Society richly merits the sympathy and approval of the Christian community. Since its formation it has apprenticed to trades, and otherwise provided for, upwards of one thousand and sixty destitute orphans of both sexes, who, with scarcely an exception, have since become useful and creditable members of society, and many a youth and maiden has blessed that fostering tutelage which, under Divine Providence, has preserved them from the snares of insidious Jesuitism and perversion, which, like "roaring lions, go about seeking whom they may devour."

THE EXPLOSION OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The phenomena connected with the condition of the sufferers are curious, and offer another proof of the absence of pain noticeable in cases of violent injury. The men looked bewildered at what had happened, they were able to walk up on deck, and were unconscious of the fact that their skin had been boiled by the steam. And they felt no pain when the whole skin of the arm and hand came off like an old glove. The cause of this may be found in the fact that the nerves of sensation had been entirely destroyed, and therefore, as far at least as the skin was concerned, they were as incapable of suffering as a corpse would be. Nevertheless, the shock was too great and the system too much injured for recovery, and the unhappy men gradually, and no doubt painlessly, expired. Another instance of serious injuries producing no sensation of pain was seen a few weeks ago, when an excursion train on the North Devon Railway ran off the line and overturned in a field, the engineer was lying under the locomotive, with both his legs horribly crushed, and there he lay; and, calling for pen and ink, absolutely wrote a letter to his wife, telling her of the accident, and informing her that he was not killed. In fact, the nerves, having performed their office of giving warning of injury, they are no longer required, and all further pain is therefore rendered impossible.—*Literary Gazette.*

LADY MORGAN'S IDEAS ABOUT YOUNG LADIES.---In a *tete-a-tete* conversation with Mrs. Hall, on the subject of some ladies who had been suddenly bereft of fortune, Lady Morgan said, with an emphatic wave of her dear old green fan, "They do everything that is fashionable—*imperfectly*; their singing, and drawing, and dancing, and languages, amount to nothing. They were educated to marry, and had there been time they might have gone off *with*, and hereafter *from* husbands. They cannot earn their own salt; they do not even know how to dress themselves. I desire to give *every* girl, no matter her rank, a trade—a *profession*, if the word please you better; cultivate what is necessary in the position she is born to; cultivate all things in moderation, but *one* thing to *perfection*, no matter what it is, for which she has a talent—drawing, music, embroidery, housekeeping even; give her a staff to lay hold of, let her feel *this* will carry me through life without dependence.' I was independent at fourteen, and never went in debt."—*The Friends' Tour and Adventures of Lady Morgan: by William John Fitpatrick.*

CURE OF LOCKJAW.---A very curious communication on this dangerous affection has been presented to the French Academy of Sciences by Dr. Vella, of Turin. We have several times had occasion to mention curare, a juice which the Indians of South America poison their arrows with: if introduced into the blood it will kill an ox in 40 minutes, while, on the other hand, large doses may be taken inwardly without any danger whatever. This we know to be likewise the case with the poison of the most deadly snakes. Dr. Vella, having remarked that the numbness caused by curare is antagonistic to the tetanic spasms which are produced by strychnine, was struck with the idea that the former might be a specific against tetanus, or lockjaw, when produced by wounds. As a surgeon to one of the wards of a French military hospital at Turin, where several cases of traumatic tetanus existed, he had an excellent opportunity of testing this remedy, which he did with the concurrence of M. Salleron, chief physician of the hospital. The first trials were made on two men who had been labouring under lockjaw caused by bullets for the last four or five days. They were both in a state of incipient asphyxia, and their case was considered desperate; yet the curare poison applied to the wounds produced a muscular relaxation which gave them much relief; but they were too far gone to be saved. Dr. Vella was more fortunate in a third case, that of a sergeant, aged 35, who had been struck with a bullet in the right foot at the battle of Magenta, June 4. He had entered the hospital on the 10th, and the ball had been successfully extracted on the 13th. Three days later he experienced a certain stiffness in his neck, and on the 17th his jaws were firmly closed. All the physicians of the hospital agreed on the point that this was a case of confirmed tetanus. On the 18th the patient was bled to prevent asphyxia, and laudanum administered inwardly, which produced no effect. In the afternoon curare was applied on the wound in the proportion of ten centigrammes in forty grammes of water; but this was successively increased to one gramme of curare in eighty grammes of water. After the lapse of three quarters of an hour, and subsequently of half an hour, each application was followed by a diminution of tetanic rigidity, and at length by so complete a relaxation of the muscles that the patient was enabled to drink, take soup, and even sit up on his bed. After the action of the curare had ceased, the tetanic spasms would recommence in the right leg with great violence. After the treatment had continued for three days, blisters were applied to the thigh, in order to obtain a larger absorbing surface. The application of curare was applied every three, and then every five, hours until the twelfth day, when twice a-day was found sufficient. The attack of tetanus constantly diminished in intensity; on the 10th of July the patient left his bed for the first time; on the 15th he walked for an hour, and on the 25th he left the hospital perfectly recovered. On this communication being read, M. Velpeau cast some doubts on the sufficiency of the fact to establish the value of curare as specific against tetanus, seeing that it is a most dangerous poison, that requires to be handled with extreme caution. Mr. Claude Bernard remarked that the extraordinary tales related of curare contained much exaggeration, but that it could be safely introduced into therapeutics like prussic acid and other deadly poisons. As for Dr. Vella's account of its use as a specific against tetanus, Dr. Bernard thought it deserving of the greatest attention. Drs. Serres, Cloquet, Rayer, and Jobert de Lamballe concurred with Dr. Claude Bernard, and expressed their conviction that further experiments should be made, especially on animals, in order to confirm the efficacy of curare.—*Galignani.*

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
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BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
For Painless Tooth and Stump extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement each	£0 5 0
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BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
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New Designs in BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c.
ORNAMENTS made to Order, and JEWELLERY carefully repaired on the Premises.
An assortment of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
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GOLD RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES,
With numerous FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low Prices.

FRENCH SHADE CLOCKS IN GILT AND BRONZE. My Ware-room is stocked with the a great variety, and newest designs of the above, suited for Presentation; Wedding Gifts &c., and at lower prices than such can be purchased elsewhere, being a direct importer and manufacturer.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER AND ELECTRO-PLATER,
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July, 26th 1859.

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THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Subscription.
CAPITAL, £500,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £10 each, with power to increase.
DEPOSIT, £2 PER SHARE; £1 FURTHER PAYABLE UPON ALLOTMENT.
By the terms of the ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION, no CALL can EXCEED £3 per Share, and an interval of THREE MONTHS at least must elapse between each Call.
The Directors have the satisfaction to announce that, since the prospectus of this Company was first issued, they have completed a contract with her Majesty's Government for a fortnightly mail service between Galway and North America, securing to this Company a subsidy of £78,000 per annum, or £3,000 per voyage. This is in addition to the Newfoundland contract of £13,000 for 13 voyages per annum, previously obtained. They have also much pleasure in informing the Public that a Committee of influential Irish Gentlemen, who have taken a considerable number of shares in the Company, has been formed at Dublin, to co-operate with the London Board of Management.
The advantages of the Port of Galway, as the Western station for the transmission of Mails and Passengers between Great Britain and the United States and British North America, have long been admitted.
The Contracts that have been entered into with the Home and Colonial Governments afford the best guarantee to the Shareholders of a profitable return on the capital invested.
The Port of Galway being 340 miles nearer to America than the port of Liverpool, it is evident from the consequent rapidity of communication that the Governments of the two countries, as well as their commercial and manufacturing interests, are materially benefited by the adoption of the Galway route.
The dangers of the Channel navigation, which cause an annual sacrifice of a large number of valuable lives and ships, are also avoided.
That public opinion is in favour of the undertaking is sufficiently evidenced by the fact, that the fleet of steamers at present at the command of the Directors of this Company has proved quite inadequate to meet the demand for passenger traffic.
To emigrants, the Galway route presents peculiar advantages; not only enabling them to effect a considerable saving of time as well as of money, but obviating the necessity, so objectionable, of proceeding to an English port, and remaining there for some time previous to embarkation.
Splendid express Steam-Ships of large dimensions are now in course of construction in accordance with the Admiralty requirements, for the fulfilment of the contract.
When these Steam Vessels are placed on the Line, the tide of emigration, not only from Ireland, but from Europe generally, will pass through the Galway route.
The Company being registered under the "Joint-Stock Acts of 1856-1857," with "Limited Liability," no Shareholder can be liable for more than the amount of Shares held by him.
IRISH COMMITTEE OF SHAREHOLDERS,
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DUBLIN OFFICES, 4, COLLEGE-GREEN.
☞ FORMS of APPLICATION for REMAINING SHARES may be had at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, either in London or 4, COLLEGE GREEN, Dublin; at Messrs. BOYLE, LOW, PIM, and CO., or
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Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET.

Monday, 19th September, 1859.

The English Funds at the opening this morning in London were a quarter per cent below those of Saturday, but towards mid-day an improvement of an eighth was established, and it is to be wondered at that a still further rise does not take place, such large sums of gold daily coming into the country from abroad. Consols were very firm here, receding only a shade for cash; for account the cash price was obtained. New Threes were firm for cash, leaving off buyers, and for account an advance over the cash price was demanded. Bank Stock buyers, none apparently for sale; Ballast debentures asked for; Railway Bonds—some of these are on sale; Hibernian Banks steady; Royals and Nationals firm; British and Irish Steam sellers; City of Dublin Shares asked for, those of 1836 steady; Building Shares asked for, as are Great Ship Shares; Canal Stock for sale; National Insurance asked for; Patriotics for sale; Gas Shares asked for; Carysport Mines steady; Mining Company of Ireland asked for; Wicklow Coppers buyers at last price; Ballymenas on sale; Cork and Passage buyers; Belfast Junctions, last price offered for them and Droghedas; Wicklows steady; Dundalks asked for; Cashel Stock advanced 5s., for cash and account; and for new account a further advance of 5s. was given; South Easterns sellers; Killarneys steady; Midlands steady for cash, for account an eighth advance took place; Limericks improved 15s., for cash and account; Drogheda Preference on sale; Wicklow Preference receded a shade; Dundalk Preference steady; Cashel Preference receded one-eighth; Limerick Preference sellers. The closing quotations of Consols to-day in London, compared with those of Saturday, were one-eighth better but on the opening prices an advance of a quarter per cent. has been established.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
France, Italy, and Switzerland One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPTEMBER 20TH.
Morning Tide, 3. 57. Evening, 4. 32.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

WE published yesterday a letter addressed by Mr. Edgar Hyde, Master of the Limerick Diocesan School, to the Bishop of his diocese. Mr. Hyde, it appears, has announced to the Lord Lieutenant his intention to resign the Limerick School on or after the 1st of October next, and the object of the present letter is to explain to the Bishop, and to all other parties concerned, what are the reasons of the resignation, and what are the conditions on which Mr. Hyde would consent to retain his position. As the circumstances of the Limerick School are pretty much the same as those of all the other diocesan schools throughout the country, and as these schools will certainly figure largely in any scheme of middle-class education that has a chance of being adopted by Parliament, Mr. Hyde has exercised a sound discretion, we think, in treating his case as one of public interest, and in inviting public discussion on the causes which interfere with the success of his school.

Mr. Hyde complains, first—that the school-house contains no suitable accommodation for a resident master; secondly, that it has been allowed to fall into a very indifferent state of repair; and, thirdly, that, owing to the difficulty of collecting the endowment, the aggregate amount received by the master is practically much less than it was in the days of his predecessor. As the whole nominal endowment is but £138 9s. 2d., it is evident that the last complaint is by no means the least serious of the three.

Now, we shall not ask who is to blame for each of the hindrances complained of. Probably, nobody. The course of events has altered not only the value of money, and our ordinary notions of comfort, but the social status of the schoolmaster. Mr. Hyde qualifies his statement as to the want of accommodation by adding—"at least of such accommodation as a gentleman would expect or require." Now, when diocesan schools were founded, or even so late as twenty-two years ago, when this particular school-house was built, it probably never entered the thoughts either of the architect or his employers that a "gentleman" would ever be the master of the school. Now-a-days it is admitted to be essential that the head masters of our classical schools—and this is a classical school, be it observed—should be gentlemen; but this idea was not current, at least in Ireland, twenty years ago; and therefore, when the Grand Jury of the County Limerick voted a presentment of £1,672 15s. 4d. for the building of the premises, the money was all expended in schoolrooms and dormitories, and the master was thrust into any corner that remained. The consequence was, that for many years both the endowment and the building have been entirely useless. Mr. Hyde's predecessor had but five boys on the roll, and only one was actually producible when the Assistant-Commissioner visited the school, two years ago. There was accommodation in the school for 70 day boys and 30 boarders, but for want of a qualified master, the premises were all but unoccupied. It was the old story of the battle that was lost for the want of a shoe nail. Now, the remedy for this part of the case rests with the Grand Jury. A few hundred pounds would provide such an addition to the building as would satisfy the master, and would put the whole school into proper repair. If this is not done forthwith, the omission, we must say, will reflect deep discredit on the landed proprietors of the County Limerick.

As to the difficulty of collecting the endowment, this arises from the fact that there is no authentic document to be found, prescribing the amount of fees to be subscribed by the several clergymen in the diocese. The result is, as Mr. Hyde states, that the sums due, varying in amount from 1s. 2d. to £3 or £4, are often objected to, and cannot be recovered without impracticable and unseemly litigation. Now, the remedy for this is fortunately simple. The Bishop of Limerick and the Bishop of Killaloe, as joint visitors of the school, have a legal right to issue new lists of fees, from time to time, and the fees thus prescribed on sufficient authority would, no doubt, be paid by the clergy without demur.

The only objection which we can conceive the Bishops entertaining to this exercise of their powers is the apprehension that the circumstances of their clergy are in many cases so narrow that an additional tax of even £1 or £2 a year would be felt by them severely. But although this is undoubtedly the case with too many of the beneficed clergy, both in Limerick and elsewhere, there is, we believe, a sufficient number of valuable livings from which the necessary contributions might be easily raised. It happens, too, that many of the best livings are in districts where the Church population is thinnest. It would be hardly becoming that any reluctance should be manifested by the incumbents of these to subscribe to the educational wants of their diocese.

It may be asked, however, is not the endowment, suppose it paid ever so exactly and freely, altogether too small for the maintenance of a really good classical school? How can Limerick or any other diocesan school cope with such great seminaries as the Royal Schools of Dungannon, or Armagh, or Enniskillen; or even with the minor, but still respectably-endowed schools of Raphoe and Kilkenny? Is it not desirable that every diocesan school should be placed on a more liberal footing, as respects endowment, than this Limerick school, with its rental of £138, and its premises valued at £62? In short, can classical schools flourish as at present usually endowed, and, if not, ought not a national subsidy to be granted to them, as it is to the schools for the primary education of the poor? Without pretending to discuss these questions with the fulness which their importance merits, we shall give such replies to them as our space permits. We do not think classical schools by any means a national necessity, as primary schools are. We desire to see classical education fostered and well sustained throughout the country, but we desire to see it sustained, without any State assistance, by those classes who think it valuable as a training for their children, and will pay for it as such.

We think it right and politic that *a few* classical schools, like the Royal Schools of Ulster, should be highly endowed and carefully inspected by the State, to serve as models on which every other classical school should endeavour to form itself; but we do not think that the heavy taxation of the empire should be still further increased by an educational grant in favour of a class of the community which can afford well enough to pay for its own education, and in support of a species of learning which, valuable as it is, may be easily overdone. Besides, educational grants of all descriptions are invariably in this country bones of contention between different denominations, and the less they are multiplied the better. With respect to the Limerick Diocesan School, we would ask, do the respectable mercantile and professional classes of Limerick desire a good classical education for their sons? If they do, by all means let the Bishops put the collection of the endowment on a better footing, and the Grand Jury put the buildings into a proper condition. But let the funds necessary for the complete development of the school be contributed by the parents of the scholars, and let them show by deeds that they appreciate the excellent education which a highly-qualified master has brought to their doors. The most liberal quarterly bills which they can be called on to pay will be much less, after all, than the expense of sending their children to a distance. On the other hand, if the parents do not want a classical education for their sons, why should money be wasted in keeping a classical school for them? There is an old adage that forbids us throwing our pearls to those who do not appreciate them.

The *Times* on the War with China:—

The despatch of Admiral Hope has been framed on an old professional model which is going, or has gone, as much out of date as seventy-fours. But it tells a tale of zeal, gallantry, and devotion, such as we have been long accustomed to hear whenever the deeds of English sailors are mentioned. The despatch contains a matter-of-fact enumeration of details which in the aggregate constitute a very considerable naval disaster. We can quite understand that if Mr. Bruce and M. de Bourboulon had consented to land quietly at some point of the river indicated by the Mandarins, and had dispensed with any armed retinue, they might have been conducted to Pekin in safety. But the circumstances under which they would have been led to the Imperial presence would have probably been as humiliating as those which have hitherto surrounded the interviews held by the representatives of the "outer barbarians" with the chief authorities of the Chinese Empire. They would have been escorted through the lines of the Mongol army, and have been followed by the cavalcades of their chiefs as if they had been hostages, or as though they had been emissaries of some small principality proceeding to solicit the favour and avert the anger of the head of the Mongol aristocracy. In effect, the appearance of the Ambassadors of England and France attended by a slender retinue, encased and hemmed in by barbarous hordes of matchlock-men and "braves," would have been a triumph to the Mandarins, who would not have hesitated to make out of the exhibition much military and political capital. The position of our representatives, deprived of the smallest insignia of power, would have been as painful to them and to us as flattering to the pride of the Mantchoos. No one can tell to what lengths those who would have been as much their captors as their escort would have carried the humiliating conditions under which the English and French Ambassadors might have been required to present themselves for the ratification of the Treaty.

The steps which the Mandarins took to effect their object and to prevent the consummation of our mission exhibit the cunning which, according to Sir Hamilton Seymour, is not a valuable ingredient in diplomatic action. It was known to Lord Elgin before he left the scene of his labours that the forts of the Peiho which command the waterway to Pekin were in course of reconstruction. In fact, as soon as our fleet left the river, after the Treaty was signed, the Mandarins proceeded to rebuild the forts, and to strengthen them by additional works—to create obstructions which materially added to the natural defences of the place already existing in a narrow and shallow channel and deep mudbanks, and to form a system of obstacles by means of spikes, stakes, and floating booms, indicative of no small engineering skill. It was known to our naval and military authorities, and to Lord Elgin himself, that the Chinese were taking these steps. It was known, too, that the Treaty had been forced upon them by the vigour of our military and naval operations. Its provisions, which secured for France and England the right to establish their Ambassadors at Pekin, were understood to be so distasteful to the Government of China that Lord Elgin himself expressed his surprise the Mandarins did not lose their heads for signing it. In consequence of the doubts and fears and suspicions which were entertained when the Ambassadors set out on their mission, it was recommended that they should be escorted by a force which was too strong for the mere purposes of escort if the Chinese were friendly, but which, as it unfortunately turns out, was too weak to carry our representatives to Pekin if the Mandarins were determined to adopt their new reading of the Treaty, and to resist the introduction of an armed fleet into the waters which lead to their capital. The measures taken by the Chinese indicate, as we have said, considerable sagacity. There appears to be no room for doubt that if Mr. Bruce and M. de Bourboulon had abandoned the position which they were entitled to take, and had solicited the Mandarins to conduct them to Pekin, they would, after a long series of delays and degrading concessions, and possible indignities, have been permitted to effect the ratification of a Treaty which would have been only the consummation of our discredit and the evidence of a moral defeat. Foreseeing the probability that we should not accept their terms, the Mandarins prepared a plan to meet any armed attack in support of our claims, which has been unfortunately attended with success. When our fleets hove off to the mouth of the Peiho, the Mandarins were in a strong political position. They held aloof from any communication with us, and established themselves, as it would appear, at Tien-tsin, some distance up the river. Their attitude seemed to indicate a perfect confidence in their means of resisting any hostile measures, which was unfortunately justified by the result of our operations. Had we condescended to be supplicants, and consented to undergo the humiliations to which Lord Macartney was subjected, it was likely the Mandarins would not have resisted our overtures. But we appeared before them in an attitude more becoming two great nations. The uncertain nature of our relations with the Chinese was, however, manifested in the mode in which our Ambassadors made their appearance. There can be little doubt we came with the expectation of meeting resistance, and that the dove which held the olive branch bore also the lightnings of war. What says Admiral Hope? On the 18th, having gathered his squadron at the rendezvous, he proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho on a twofold mission—to intimate to the local authorities the intended arrival of the Ambassadors, and to "reconnoitre the existing state of the defences of the river."

It is quite clear that Admiral Hope knew of those defences already, and that he had in his mind the possibility of being obliged to attack before he proceeded to reconnoitre them. And what did he find? "The reconstruction in earth, and in an improved form, of the works destroyed last year, strengthened by additional ditches and abattis, as well as an increased number of booms of a very much more formidable nature." These few words convey a very striking picture of the measures taken by the Chinese to resist the passage of our Ambassadors at the head of an armed force. "Very few guns were seen," adds the Admiral, "but a considerable number of embrasures were masked with matting, evidently with the view of concealing others." The proceedings which take place subsequently are not of a reassuring character. The officer who is sent to communicate with the authorities is prevented from landing by a guard of apparently country-people; a promise which they make to commence the removal of the obstructions within the next 48 hours is not kept, and before it could have been possible to perform it Admiral Hope moved the whole of his squadron up to the bar, and placed his gunboats inside it. On the 20th the Admiral, who seems to have conducted the diplomatic communications, such as they were, addressed a letter to the Taotai at Tien-tsin, acquainting him with the object of his arrival, and requesting free intercourse with the shore. Two days subsequently an answer, which is described as "evasive," was received from the Taotai, and one day before it reached the Admiral—namely, on the 21st, if the dates be correct in the despatch—Mr. Bruce made a formal written request to Admiral Hope to clear away the obstructions in the river, so as to allow M. De Bourboulon and himself to proceed to Tien-tsin. The Admiral in command of the British squadron which had been placed at the disposal of the English Ambassador to escort him as well as the French Ambassador to Tien-tsin was by this official requisition placed in a very difficult position. He had either to decline the responsibility of forcing the passage in case the Chinese refused to remove the obstructions, and in that case to take on himself the odium of abandoning the mission on which he was despatched, or he had at any hazard to take measures to clear away the obstructions so as to allow the Ambassadors to proceed to Tien-tsin. It is needless to say which course a British Admiral was likely to adopt under these circumstances. Admiral Hope informed the Taotai that he would remove the obstructions "by force, if necessary," placing on his opponents the responsibility of the consequences; and after the lapse of three days from the date of the requisition he proceeded to carry out his intentions, to which the Chinese official had given no heed whatever. His first attempt was made on the outer boom on the night of the 24th of June. Captain Willes, at the head of a party of boats, cut away one cable and blew up two others. "They were found reunited on the following day." The inner boom had been ascertained to be "a mass of timber, not less than 120 feet wide, and 3 feet deep." These were no slight impediments in a narrow channel and a strong tideway, but they became exceedingly serious when the cross-fire of strong earthworks, mounting an unknown number of guns, was brought to bear upon them. On the morning of the 25th Admiral Hope, seeing all these things, might have informed the Ambassadors that he could not with safety make an attempt, with the force at his disposal, to force the passage, and to carry them to Tien-tsin. It is impossible to say what effect such a representation would have produced on Mr. Bruce and the French Ambassador, but it seems certain that it never entered into the Admiral's head that he might encounter any opposition to an armed attack on the works which could have checked him in his progress. The character of the force at his disposal, the smallness of the means wherewith he was to fight his way up a narrow river, defended by strong earthworks and booms of extraordinary dimensions, did not weigh with him for a moment. Many precious hours on the 25th were occupied in placing the vessels in position, so that it was 2 in the afternoon before the Opossum proceeded to open a passage in the first boom. That operation was speedily effected, and the Opossum, with the Plover, Lee, and Haughty, moved up to the second barrier, which they had reached, when a "simultaneous fire of 30 or 40 guns from 32-pounders to 8-inch was opened upon them," on which Admiral Hope, nothing daunted, but with a courage which he testified by personal exposure, "directed" these four gunboats of two guns each, "to engage" their formidable antagonists. At three o'clock our ships were so severely handled that those inside the barrier were directed to drop outside of it, but the Admiral had no idea of declining the contest. On the contrary, the ships which are described previously as "becoming disabled," took up fresh positions and renewed the action! Though the Plover, Kestrel, and Lee, were sunk, or run aground, our seamen stuck to their guns, and the extraordinary result was obtained at 6-30 p.m. of "silencing the North Forts altogether." At seven the South Fort was shut up, with the exception of one gun in the south bastion, one in the curtain on each side of it, one on the flank of the centre bastion, and one in the detached fort to the south—five guns in all. Now, as it appears to us, begins the great error. A very small force [illegible] to land at 7-30—very late, indeed—and to proceed over more than a quarter of a mile of visible and palpable mudbank, swept completely by the fire of five unsilenced guns, to make a direct attack on a formidable position. Had the Admiral, when the fire of the forts slackened, proceeded up the river and landed his men at the upper end of the line of defences, they would have escaped that murderous march through the mud, but it is very doubtful whether, at such a late hour, it was good policy to land his men, fatigued by the labours of such a day, at all. Many precious hours were lost early in the day. It was 2 p.m. before the attack commenced. Had the Admiral at 7 o'clock rested contented with the success he had achieved in silencing all the guns save five, it is probable he would have finished his work and dismounted them easily had he waited till the following day. At all events we should have been spared the most sanguinary part of the day's work, and the most humiliating portion of our disaster. Next day our boats could have gone in on the top of the tide, have escaped the mud, and their crews, refreshed by a night's sleep and fighting in the light of day, might have given a different account of the enemy. It is, perhaps, doubtful whether, as a military measure, it was wise to try with such a squadron to force our way to Pekin. It is still more doubtful whether, as a diplomatic measure, it was desirable to use force at all. It is certain that, having once decided to use force, the officer who commanded it did not adopt the best military means to obtain success.

The *Daily News* on the Meeting of the Emperor Napoleon and King Leopold at Biarritz:—

A momentary calm seems to have settled upon Southern Europe. The attention of the Western Powers has been suddenly called away to scenes of conflict and disaster in far seas, where an imperious instinct of self-preservation leaves no room for any other sentiment or idea than that of immense interests to be protected from instant peril, and the dignity of two great nations to be redeemed from defeat and disgrace by a decisive act of indemnification in the sight of all the Eastern world. One thing at a time, is a favourite Anglo-Saxon principle, and for a people engaged in transacting two-thirds of the solid business of mankind—the feeding, the clothing, the fetching, the carrying, and the money-making—it is found to be a matter almost as much of necessity as of taste to make this salutary maxim a rule of conduct. The truth is, that independent and vigorous nationalities have to mind their own business before they can spare leisure for looking after their neighbours' concerns; and this is why we are accused by candid friends (of the Dupin *ainé* species) of *égoisme*. We care as little as we can help for foreign affairs; and when we have expressed a perfectly sincere conviction that self-government is the right of all who can win and keep it, we have said all that the English people has to say on Continental politics; the rest is "leather and prunella." Across the water and all Europe over, home affairs appear to be quite a secondary consideration to professional politicians. Everybody is in leading-strings, and everything is so ingeniously swaddled up to the throat by the administrative machine; the individual is so weak, and the State is so strong, personal initiative so restrained and halting, enterprise so puny and dependent, that the public is compelled to get up a sort of factitious interest in foreign "questions," and in default of light, liberty, and movement at home, the most national idea reflected in the journals is the idea of setting half the Continent on fire from time to time for the sake of basking in a blaze of glory, and then taking credit in a Congress for putting it out. Continental declaimers against the arrogance and selfishness of England will never by any arrangement of words be made to understand how profoundly indifferent the English public is to the sort of "moral predominance" of which we hear so much from the organs of French diplomacy. The only moral predominance we seek is that which is inseparable from political freedom, and from that supremacy in ships, colonies, and commerce which the need and the force of expansion have wrung—so to speak—from the energies of an earnest people, pent up in an island home. You must deport the race bodily, take from it all that makes it what it is, before you can hope to destroy this moral, which is entirely distinct from any idea of political or diplomatic, preponderance, and from that delirious vanity and reckless lust of domination which is never satisfied but when Europe is afraid.

The thoughts of most Englishmen have been far away from Italy the last seven days; but are we to be accused of national selfishness because we have something better to do than to follow with surmises and suspicions the visits, and the journeys, and the interviews, and the confabulations of half-a-dozen diplomatists, or even of the two longest-headed sovereigns of modern times?

Is it possible, at this time of day, sober Englishmen ask, that the fate of a nation depends on the wink of one man, the frown of another, the shrug of a third, the whisper of a fourth, the politeness of a fifth, or the sulkiness of a sixth? Is the independence of millions of civilised men to be made a game of imperial or royal *ecarte*, or to be played for by a clique of decorated linguists, shaking their elbows over loaded diplomatic dice, or shuffling dynastic cards, of which some are marked at the edges, and some are duplicates, among a party of select accomplices, at a hollow table?

All the *gobemouches* in Paris, Vienna, Brussels, and Berlin, are turning their eyes wistfully to Biarritz, and wondering what is to come of it all. There is that model family man of the dynastic world, the unexampled King Leopold; and there is that Leviathan of troubled waters, the Emperor of the French in person; there, too, are ambassadors in waiting; and thither come deputations rich in faith, and are not sent empty away. Is a stroll on the cliff, or a cigar in the verandah, or a secret council of two in a bathing-machine to decide the destinies of Northern and Central Italy, and the "compensations" in the East of Europe? This is the question which is to occupy Europe for the next few days; and we wish we could succeed in making Europe understand how little it is likely to occupy England. No; it is to Italy herself, to the conduct of her chiefs, her statesmen, and her populations, that England looks for the future of Italy; not to Paris or to Vienna, nor even to Biarritz. The correspondent at Dresden, who lavished his prodigious resources of exclusive information upon the *Courrier du Dimanche* last week, and was actually enabled to give an analysis of a despatch from the Foreign Minister of England to the Austrian Government, might have saved himself a wonderful stress of invention, and a considerable waste of mystery, if he had taken for granted that any Foreign Minister of England, who represents a policy in harmony with the feelings and principles of his fellow-countrymen, and the historical traditions of his Government, could write no other word—however he might amplify and develope its signification—than *non-intervention*, when the right of a people to choose its own form of government is called in question. It will be satisfactory to the supporters of the Ministry in England as it will to the friends of freedom everywhere, to be assured that the language held by our Ministers, both at Vienna and Paris, is clear and emphatic on this point, and claims for the Italians the right to choose both their own term of government and their own dynasty. It is unhappily true that in other days, and under illiberal Governments, we have swerved from this true and vital law of our own national being; but the delinquency was dearly expiated and bitterly punished by burdens under which we grieve and sicken even now. We may, however, be permitted to take advantage of the lamentable prejudices and the disastrous policy of our forefathers so far as to insist on our right to abstain from repeating or sanctioning the repetition of the crimes and blunders of darker days. The Balance of Power which we helped to adjust, and to which as to an idol we offered up bleeding sacrifices, has failed in its pretended international functions of peace, order, and security. Austria is no longer a barrier against France in Italy, nor is the temporal authority of the Pope essential to the peace and independence of the Peninsula.

The *Morning Herald* on the Meeting of the British Association.

There can be no question as to the benefits which all classes in this country have derived from the British Association. Science, properly so called, if not neglected at our two great seats of learning, still occupies an inferior position when compared with the distinction accorded to the study of ancient languages, ancient history, and ancient philosophy. Thirty years ago Sir Humphrey Davy, Sir David Brewster, and other scientific men, complained that Great Britain did not hold her own with Continental nations in the encouragement afforded to science. The truth is, there was for a long time a tendency to look with some suspicion on men who devoted themselves entirely to scientific pursuits. They were regarded, very frequently, as visionary enthusiasts, and even if they acquired a reputation for learning, it was believed they were wasting time and talents on useless speculations, which, if otherwise applied, might have brought them fortune as well as fame. In other words, science and practice were supposed to be at variance. Would all the science in the world add one more comfort to those already enjoyed? Would the knowledge of all the stars and planets in the heavens give bread to a starving family? What was the use of science—to what did it tend—what were the practical results expected from its cultivation? All these were questions asked, sometimes with a contemptuous sneer, even by educated men. It was true that France and Germany had scientific institutions with which our own would not bear comparison; but was it likely that Englishmen would derive any practical benefit from an imitation of foreign institutions? Was it worth while to make an experiment of which the success was, at least, dubious, and the results difficult to foresee? It was true that scientific men received more encouragement in other countries than in our own; but was it certain that the system adopted elsewhere would answer here, or that science would produce greater results if her professors were less isolated and their efforts less discouraged by the general public? It was in the beginning of 1831 that Sir David Brewster first took the necessary steps in order to carry out the idea of a British Association for the advancement of science. The object was "to make the cultivators of science acquainted with each other, to stimulate one another to new exertions, and to take measures for advancing its interests and accelerating its progress." That complete success has attended the exertions of the able men who inaugurated the British Association is well known far beyond the limits of the scientific world; and each year it is our duty to record that some step has been taken in advance, that some barrier which separated the known from the unknown has been broken down, and that man has more and more asserted his right to the mastery of the world in which he lives.

The *Morning Star* on the Government of Nova Scotia:—

The Earl of Mulgrave is the son of the Marquis of Normanby, who has been successively Governor of Jamaica, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Secretary for the Colonies, Home Secretary, Ambassador at Paris, and Envoy at Florence. He is also the nephew of Colonel Phipps, our famous K.C.B., and the Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse. He has himself acquired distinction as a lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, a deputy lieutenant of Yorkshire, a major in the North York Militia, the Controller of the Queen's Household, and subsequently as a whipper-in to the Whig party, Sir W. Hayter being at that time the recognised chief of that important department. Every one must admit that, as Lord Mulgrave possesses such influential relatives, and as he has rendered so many brilliant services to the country, Lord Palmerston only performed a simple act of justice when he determined to confer upon him some signal mark of favour. The colonies were accordingly made use of for that purpose, and his lordship was duly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Since the early part of 1848 the colony of Nova Scotia has enjoyed the advantages of what is called responsible Government; that is to say, in that year the Executive Council, for the first time, bowed to the authority of the majority in the House of Assembly, which was hostile to its measures, and at once retired from office. There are still, of course, two political parties in the colony, between which there is a broad line of demarcation. The general character of the differences between these parties may be best understood from a brief outline of the programme adopted by the Opposition, the leader of which is the Hon. W. Young. The Opposition, according to its own account, seeks to rescue the public works of Nova Scotia from the control of those by whom in their very origin they had been opposed. It accuses the present Ministers of having fostered "traitors" to the Queen's Government—persons who correspond with its enemies in a time of war; although who these "traitors" are, and what their treason consists of, does not very clearly appear. It adopts the principle of absolute religious neutrality in the administration of affairs, and it protests against the summary and unjust dismissal of able and upright officials from the public service. These were the questions raised between the two parties, and upon these issues Parliament was dissolved on the 15th of April last, and a general election took place the writs being returnable on June the 1st. Although the election is said to have taken place under a law which conferred special advantages upon the Ministerial party, and which law had not received the approval of her Majesty, the decision of the constituencies was generally adverse to the Ministry. Their opponents, in fact, gained a majority of three, which, allowing for the difference of numbers, would be equivalent to a majority of thirty-six in our House of Commons. Indeed, so complete was the defeat that the Provincial Secretary, the Financial Secretary, and another member of the Cabinet, were all beaten; while the Premier himself was only returned by a majority of seventeen in a country which had previously been one of the strongholds of his party. This being the result of the elections, the majority naturally expected that a meeting of Parliament would very soon be convened, so that the question of confidence or no confidence in the existing Cabinet might be put to the vote.

Such a step as this would only have been in conformity with the unvarying usage of every constitutional country. In England, Parliament is always called together as soon as possible after a general election; and if this were not done the Government would be brought to a dead-lock for the want of supplies, unless, with the certainty of giving birth to a revolution, it imitated the fatal example of Charles I., and levied taxes without the sanction of the people's representatives. No English Minister, however, would venture to assume the perilous responsibility of advising her Majesty to postpone, for any lengthened period, the meeting of a new Parliament. It is worthy of mention, as an illustration of this fact, that on the 23rd April last, our House of Commons was dissolved, and that by the 31st of the ensuing month the writs were returned, and the new Parliament had assembled. This was an example which the Governor of Nova Scotia might have been expected to imitate. But week after week passed away, and yet Lord Mulgrave showed no signs of calling together the newly-elected Legislature. On June 29, Mr. Young and twenty-eight other members of the House of Assembly wrote to the Governor, informing him that they constituted an absolute majority of that body, and that they had been returned expressly to oppose his present advisers, and, if possible, to supersede them. They therefore prayed his Excellency to afford them the earliest opportunity for testing the opinion of Parliament, so that he might possess Ministers who really enjoyed the confidence of the people. To this very reasonable request, the Governor, writing through the medium of Dr. Tupper, the Provincial Secretary, actually returned for reply that "while he would at all times be ready to give due weight to the sentiments of gentlemen holding the influential position of the memorialists, he could not, he conceives, accept advice on the subject of the memorial from any others than *his constitutional advisers*, without disregarding the Royal instructions, infringing upon the system of responsible Government established in this colony, and compromising the position of strict impartiality between political parties, which it is his firm determination ever to preserve." Such was Lord Mulgrave's extraordinary answer, and, as a month later the question still remained in precisely the same state, Mr. Young, as the leader of the Opposition, had no alternative but to appeal to the Colonial Minister. This he has done in a memorial which, from the circumstances it narrates, and from the tone of warning by which it is pervaded, must have excited some sensation, even within the lifeless walls of the Colonial Office.

PROFESSOR GLOVER'S LECTURE.

This lecture, or rather musical entertainment, previously announced, was given by this popular and talented gentleman, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, last evening. There was a large and fashionable audience, who thronged every part of the room. The entertainment was divided into two parts, and consisted of readings and vocal illustrations of Moore's Irish Melodies, with critical, historical, and suggestive observations on the manner of singing; also miscellaneous selections from other composers. The Professor's songs and recitations were accompanied by performances upon the *orgue expressive*, a newly-invented French instrument, the tones of which are something between those of a pianoforte and organ; and which, from its portable character, is peculiarly suitable for a lecturer.

The Professor commenced by a brief, but felicitous allusion to the recent edition of Moore's Melodies, which he said were a part of our national inheritance, and of which we might all be justly proud. He then executed, in brilliant style, a very old Irish air, called "Pleasant Rocks," which, he informed the audience, expressed the national visage in former days more effectually than either painting or sculpture could do in a material sense. And, indeed, it required little knowledge of music to be persuaded of the truth of the Professor's observations, so striking were its mingled plaintiveness and wildness, which qualities, more than any other, characterise our ancient national music. He then sang, with instrumental accompaniment, and with the happiest effect, "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Hall," which, he said, was a good specimen of those Irish airs which combine the patriotic, the pathetic, and the chivalrous sentiment. Next he sang that simple, but most beautiful and touching melody—"Let Erin remember the days of old," which was received with rapturous applause, and followed by some very interesting historical allusions to the existence of that order of chivalry referred to by the poet in the song. At the conclusion of these remarks the Professor stated, there were three reasons which contributed to bring Moore's Melodies into notice. The first was, that the Melodies themselves were agreeable, and of easy execution; the second was, the excellence of the poetry; and the last was, the national sentiment which everywhere pervaded them, and would ensure their popularity for ever in this country. The second part of the entertainment commenced with the performance of some Hindostanee melodies, and recitations of portions of Menu's moral code, set to music, which was of a solemn and impressive description, and somewhat like church music. These pieces were followed by others of a light and humorous character, such as "Simon the Cellarer," by Hatton; the chansonnette, called "L'Heritage de Blaize," by Pacelli, which the Professor sang admirably, and with all the humour, vivacity, and correctness of pronunciation of the people in whose language the song is written. The entertainment concluded with that fine cavalier's song by Hatton, called "Fill me a tankard;" and the laughable prologue called "The Seven Ages of Condy Magan," written by Geo. Colman, the Younger, and for the celebrated Irish actor Jack Johnson. The Professor was frequently and enthusiastically applauded during the evening, and concluded his entertainment by some additional observations upon the claims of Moore to national remembrance and respect, which were warmly received and duly appreciated.

NEW ROSS UNION FARMING SOCIETY.

The annual show was held at New Ross on the 15th instant, and was most successful. The entries were double the number of the previous year. This society is principally supported by the farmers of the Union, not being under the control or patronage of any particular landlord, and still it is more successful than the neighbouring societies.

SAILING OF THE CIRCASSIAN.—This noble vessel is again on her way over the Atlantic. She started on Saturday evening, with over two hundred and sixty passengers, and the largest cargo which left this port as yet in any of the Lever line of steamers. The consignment of linens, &c., from Charley & Malcolm, of Belfast, was the greatest yet had from those gentlemen. There were also several large cases of books from that spirited publisher, Mr. Duffy, of Wellington-quay, Dublin. Some puncheons of Galway whiskey, with a large quantity of Guinness' porter in wood and bottle. Over a hundred are already booked for the Prince Albert, which is to sail on the 15th October. This vessel is after undergoing a perfect overhauling. The bustle about our docks for the last few days was cheering, between the shipping of cargo and embarking of passengers; the little Vesper running to and from the ship, and all the small craft available plying to and from, tended to give our harbour a most animated appearance.—*Galway Mercury.*

Fashionable Intelligence.

(From the Court Circular.)

BALMORAL, SEPTEMBER 16.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princesses Alice and Helena, and attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. R. Bruce, drove yesterday to Altnagussack, and then rode to Lochnagar.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort returned from Aberdeen at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.

The Princess Louisa rode out.

The Prince Arthur drove to the Linn of Dee, attended by Major Elphinstone and Captain Grey.

Her Majesty's dinner party included the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Count de Flandres, the Earl of Elgin, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

The Count de Flandres went out deer-stalking.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and the Count de Flandres, and attended by Lady Churchill, drove out yesterday.

The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking.

The Royal dinner party included the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Count de Flandres, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

The Earl of Elgin left the Castle yesterday, to attend a Cabinet Council in London.

Sir James Duke, M.P., had an interview with the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, on Saturday, at the office of the Board of Trade.

Sir G. C. Lewis arrived in London on Saturday morning from Harpton Court, Herefordshire.

The Duke of Newcastle returned to town on Saturday, from his seat, Worksop Manor, Nottinghamshire.

The Earl of Elgin arrived in London on Saturday, from Scotland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town on Friday night from Harwarden Castle.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert arrived in London on Friday evening.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The Ministers present were Viscount Palmerston, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Elgin, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, and the Right Hon. E. Cardwell.

Lord and Lady Bloomfield have returned to Loughton, their seat in this country. The noble lord is expected to return to Berlin to resume his diplomatic duties next month.

Lady Peel has left Whitehall-gardens for Lowestoft, Norfolk.

The Duke of Bedford arrived in Belgrave-square, on Friday, from Woburn Abbey, Beds.

The Earl of Kenmare and Lady Ellen Browne have arrived at Castle Baggot, the family seat in this country, for the autumn.

The Countess of Chichester and Lady Mary Pelham have left the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, for London.

The Countess of Mornington has nearly recovered from her late indisposition.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, with the Hon. Miss Blake, daughter of Lord and Lady Wallscourt, is appointed to take place on Monday, the 26th inst.

Mrs. Lane Fox left Buckhurst Park last week. A select circle is still remaining on a visit to the Earl and Countess Delawarr.

The Earl and Countess of Bective have left the Lodge, Virginia, county Cavan, to join Mrs. Thompson at Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.

Lady Louth left the Bilton Hotel yesterday for Louth Hall.

Lord Ashtown is at Woodlawn, county of Galway.

Sir William Hamilton has left the Observatory to attend a meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen.

Major-General Maunsell left Herbert-place on Saturday, for Salt-hill Hotel, Monkstown.

Mrs. Cosby will leave Gresham-terrace, Kingstown to-day, for Farmley, Abbeyleix.

Dr. and Mrs. Read have arrived at their residence, Leeson-street, from a sojourn in Wales.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas and Lady Esmonde have left Johnstown Castle for Castle-Forbes, on a visit to their noble relatives, the Earl and Countess of Granard.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilde have returned to Merrion-square from the Continent.

Surgeon Hamilton has returned to Merrion-square from Paris.

Arrivals at the Lough Derg and River Shannon Royal Hotel, Killaloe:—Lieutenant Layard, 9th Regiment, and Lieutenant Nunn, 1st Royal Cheshire Light Infantry; Griffith Hume Griffith, Esq., Mrs. and the Misses Griffith, and G. H. Griffith, jun., Esq., and suite, Eaton-square, London. Departures:—Edgar and James Musgrave, Esqrs., for Belfast; Dr. and Mrs. M'Carthy, Dublin; Dr. and Mrs. Kavanagh, Kingstown; William Daly, Esq., and Mrs. Daly, Homestead, Dundrum, county Dublin; and Rev. J. Harrold, for the Lakes of Killarney.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Morrison's Hotel:—Lord and Lady Stewart De Decies and suite, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Mostyn and suite, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, and Mr. Mrs. Hunt, Colonel Wallace, Colonel George Fielding, Captain Browne, Captain Buchanan, Joseph Hynes, Esq.; Wills Sandford, Esq.; Pusey, Chamby, Hunt, Stewart, O. Cosby, Esqrs. Departures:—Major-General Bloomfield and Major Tysdall, Mrs. S. Cosby, Mr. and Mrs. Law and party, Mr. and Miss Kellsall, Captain and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. and Mrs. Boyse, Edward Cooper, Esq., and the Misses Cooper; Mrs. Close, of Drumbanagher Castle, and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Mynors, Sir Kingsmill G. Key, Bart.; Captain Cumming, Captain Pollock, Captain Williamson, Captain Rankin, Leckwidge, White, Donaldson, Gilbert, Armstrong, Barber, Coill, Esqrs.

The Army.

FIELD DAY IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

The whole of the troops in garrison, consisting of the 3rd and 13th Light Dragoons, the 15th Hussars, and Royal Artillery, the 2nd battalion Scots' Fusilier Guards, 1st battalion 22nd and 76th Regiments, 2nd Royal Lanark and the Elthorne Regiments of Militia, with the staff and bands, will assemble on the Fifteen Acres in full dress, and marching order, at half-past ten a.m., this day, under the command of Major-General Conyngham, for the purpose of having a field day. The troops will be furnished with blank cartridge for the occasion.

The Iberia screw steamer left Portsmouth harbour during the night of the 17th instant, with troops on board for Queenstown.

The ship Merchantman, having arrived at Queenstown, the drafts for India, 80th and 99th embarked yesterday.

Some important alterations are to be made in the East India depots now quartered at Chatham garrison, in consequence of the determination of the authorities at the Horse Guards to remove the whole of the depots of those regiments whose service companies are in India from Pembroke, and station them at Chatham and at the other depot battalions. Two depots, the 51st and 91st, have already received orders to move from Pembroke, and proceed to Chatham. The 51st depot, which numbers about 250 men of all ranks, is expected to arrive at the garrison here this day, the following being the officers who accompany it, viz.:—Capt. C. Prevost, in command; Captain A. E. M'Gregor, Lieutenant H. K. J. Waldron, Ensigns A. J. Danyell, A. G. S. Maynard, J. M. B. Wood, and J. Parsons. The depot of the 91st (Argyllshire) Regiment, which is upwards of 400 strong, is also to move from Pembroke to Chatham, to be quartered in the hut barracks. The head-quarters of the 91st have been in India nearly five years having left England in December, 1854. The following are the officers attached to the depot—Capt. M. P. Macqueen, in command; Capt. H. Wood, Ensigns G. F. Robertson, H. C. Kemm, A. S. Leatham, R. B. Wesley, and T. G. Ebrington. The 91st is relieved at Pembroke by the 84th depot.

A number of the Indian Sappers and Miners have arrived at the Royal Engineer establishment, at Chatham, from the depot at Warley, having been selected by Lieut.-Col. Ross, R.E., for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of sapping and mining, pontooning the construction of earthworks, and other engineering operations, preparatory to proceeding to India, intelligence having been received by the Hon. Council for India of the great want which is at present experienced in India of well qualified engineers for the Indian Engineers' force.

The first portion of the depot of the 84th Regiment, to the number of 350 men of all ranks, left the hut barracks Chatham, at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, and proceeded by special train to Gravesend, whence they travelled by the Tilbury Railway to Sheffield and joined head-quarters.

The Clasmerden, 1,598 tons, hired troopship, Capt. Bennett, arrived at Spithead on Sunday from Calcutta with the following officers and troops of the first division of her Majesty's 29th (Worcestershire) Foot:—Captains—Hugh G. Colville, in military command (Mrs. Colville and children), Heneage C. Chester, Somerset H. Clarke, and Nathaniel P. Legard. Lieutenants—Egward Gorton, A. G. Black, G. E. Enrsdon, and L. A. Shadwell. Ensigns—F. W. Prittie and A. Fawcett. Assistant-Surgeon Walter John, in charge; 18 sergeants, 24 corporals, 5 drummers, 330 privates, 12 women, and 20 children. The health of the troops has been excellent during the voyage home, the only casualties that have occurred being the death of two children.

The following appointments were made on Saturday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. R. P. Dennistoun, and Lieutenant W. A. K. Craven, to the Pearl; H. H. Boys, mate, to the Pearl; C. B. Charlewood, midshipman, to the Pearl; and George E. G. Jackson, master's assistant, to the Pearl.

The Militia.

The Iberia is expected in Cork Harbour, having on board the Lancashire Artillery Militia.

The Navy.

The Trafalgar, 91, screw, Capt. Fanshawe, left Spithead under canvas on Saturday morning for the westward. Wind fresh, from N.N.E.

Orders have been received from the Admiralty, per telegraph, by the authorities at Portsmouth dockyard, to bring forward the Megæra, iron screw troopship, for immediate service, and requesting a return of the number of troopboats available at that port. Hands from all the departments are also ordered to be employed upon the Perseverance screw troopship, in the steam basin, from 5 a.m., until 7 p.m., to complete the necessary repairs to her as quickly as possible.

The Pearl, 20, screw, Capt. John Borlase, C.B., has berthed alongside the Malabar coal depot, in Portsmouth Harbour to fill up her complement of coal.

The Brasilian sailing corvette Bahiana, 20 guns, Capt.

d'Houdain, arrived at Spithead, on Saturday, from the North Sea. She will remain at Spithead about 12 days, and afterwards proceed on a similar visit to Plymouth and Brest, calling at Madeira from the latter port on her return to Rio de Janeiro.

The Defence Commissioners were conveyed from Plymouth by the paddlewheel steam tender Vivid, to Falmouth, where they remained the night, and returned to Plymouth on Saturday. They were accompanied by Colonel Pester, Royal Artillery.

The screw steam corvette Scylla, 21, Capt. Lambert, left Plymouth Sound on Thursday evening for Gibraltar.

The paddlewheel steam tender Advice, M. C. Raymond, Second Master, from Queenstown, arrived at Plymouth on Friday.

The screw steam gun-vessel, Pioneer, 6, Commander Reilly, having been repaired at Devonport, left Hamoaze on Saturday for Plymouth Sound.

The screw steam sloop, Flying Fish, 6, Commander Hope, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday.

The following ships of war were in Plymouth Sound on Sunday—viz., the Aboukir, 90, the Agamemnon, 91, the Algiers, 91, the Cæsar, 90, the Emerald, 50, the Flying Fish, 6, the Hero, 91, the Imperieuse, 51, the James Watt, 91, the Melpomene, 50, the Mersey, 40, the Nile, 90, the Pioneer, 6, the Royal Albert, 121, the Topaze, 51, the Virago, 6, and the Dutch corvette Atlo, 8. The Channel fleet requires about 1,200 tons of coal.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue John Kingcombe has tendered his services to the Admiralty.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Plymouth has been favoured by the perusal of a letter from an officer, dated Canton Heights, July 20, which says:—

"You will hear of the sad and mournful affair which has taken place in the North. All the work that we have been doing for the last two years, and the good we considered done, is now entirely overthrown, and we shall have to commence another war with China—one, I am afraid, that will be very different to that we thought we had concluded. It appears from what we hear that the force going up the river with Mr. Bruce, the Ambassador, through some means or other got in the mud, when the Chinese opened a terrific fire from masked batteries, by which we have lost three or four gunboats, besides the steam vessel Cormorant, and we also hear of the Coromandel being taken—a nice little squadron, with a loss on our side of 464 killed and wounded. Captain Vansittart has lost his leg, and is not expected to recover. Colonel Lemon, Royal Marines, was shot in the head. It is feared that sufficient precaution was not observed when dealing with an enemy like the Chinese, whose treachery is proverbial in their mode of warfare. One or two vessels are gone down to India for 10,000 troops which may arrive in the course of four or six months, but in the meantime what are we to do? I think there is no doubt but that the Chinese will very soon make an attack on us here, and we shall again have a succession of night assaults. Our force now, I suppose, does not consist of about more than 800 Europeans fit for duty with two or three Sepoy regiments next to worthless; and the Chinese have thousands of troops round about the place, so I expect we shall have warm work of it. Everything has been very busy this morning. Our men have been down in the city, and I see they are bringing in thousands of gingalls, bows and arrows, and other articles of warfare. We are making our way good in case we should have to evacuate the place, but I think we could hold the heights against any number of Chinese. I do not know what we shall do—whether we shall be sent to the North at once or whether we shall wait the arrival of troops from India, and then go to the North, and teach the Chinese a lesson which they will not again readily forget."

Magistracy.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace:—Charles Grey Grey, Esq., of Portnard, for the county of Limerick; Francis Edward M'Donnell Esq., of Donfort, Elphin, for the county of Meath; Peter Stafford, Esq., of Dunmain House, New Ross, county of Wexford; James Owens, Esq., of Holestone, county of Antrim; Gustavus Tuite Dalton, Esq., of the Warren, Kells, county of Meath.

Constabulary.

Head-Constable Brennan was removed to Killarney, from Listowel on the 12th inst., to take charge of that district during the illness of Sub-Inspector Colomb and Head-Constable Sheehan. A more efficient officer could not be selected.

Constable Francis Moroney was appointed to the rank of head-constable on competitive examination, and is to be stationed in Youghal, County Cork. He was a man very much liked by the Constabulary when serving in Kerry.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT BLESINTON.

The second military encampment this season took place here on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The site selected for the camp was the beautiful Deerpark of Blesinton, given by kind permission of the Marquis of Downshire.

The following troops, under the command of Major-General Cunningham, C.B., arrived from Dublin about one o'clock, after a heavy march, the rain falling in torrents during the whole time, viz:—The 30th Regiment, with Military Train, and the 2nd Battalion of the 20th Regiment. The poor fellows were completely drenched by the time they arrived, but nothing could exceed the kindness and exertions of the noble Marquis, assisted by William Owen, Esq., in providing for their comfort, so that, with the exception of a few men who were billeted, the whole of the 20th were provided by his lordship with comfortable house accommodation free. The 30th, being a hardier regiment, remained under canvas, the weather taking up towards evening. On the following day, the 76th Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, with heavy military train, arrived from the Curragh, under the command of General Seymour, C.B., and encamped on the same ground. By the time these regiments had taken up their position, the Park presented a beautiful and imposing sight, the weather being all that could be desired, and strongly contrasting with that of the previous day; thus affording a regular treat to the inhabitants of Blesinton of all grades. The fine band of the 20th Regiment performed during the evening in front of the residence of William Owen, Esq., where the principal officers spent the evening, in company with his lordship.

The scene was much enlivened by the merry peals of the joy-bells, which chimed out at intervals during the day, to welcome the arrival of his lordship among his grateful tenantry.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Dr. Whyte, city coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at 17, Bishop-street, on the body of Mr. John White, organ builder, who was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning last. It appeared from the evidence of several members of his family that he retired to rest, on Saturday night, apparently in good health, and was found quite dead at six o'clock next morning. Dr. Rogers, the family physician of deceased, was examined, and stated that death resulted from congestion of the brain. Verdict accordingly.

Another inquest was held, by the same coroner at 46, Dolphin's-barn, on the body of Mary Evers, aged 57. The husband of deceased was examined, and deposed that his wife, immediately after breakfast on Sunday morning, lay down on the bed and expired. Dr. Porter, who examined the body, said he had no doubt that death resulted from disease of the heart. The jury found accordingly.

Dr. Whyte held another inquest, yesterday, at Poolbeg-street, on the body of an infant, named Hugh Carroll, aged 15 months. The mother of the child had been arrested by the police, on suspicion of stealing a pound, which subsequently turned out to be merely a suspicion. While in custody at College-street Police-office, the child, which she was carrying in her arms, died. It appeared the infant had been suffering from diarrhœa, at the time of the mother's arrest. The doctor who examined the body was of opinion death resulted from exhaustion caused by diarrhœa.

GALWAY STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

We are gratified to learn that the application for shares in this company continues to increase daily. Since the first printed list of Irish shareholders was placed in our hands, the roll has greatly augmented. Several high and influential parties are daily sending in their applications for shares, evidencing thereby the universal desire in Ireland of making this national undertaking "racy of the soil," and adding to the stimulus that has been given of late years to Irish enterprise, when guided and directed by gentlemen such as the Irish board of management is composed of, and in whose wisdom and administrative abilities the Irish people have evinced such a desire to confide.

Amongst the new applications for shares we find the following names:—John R. Corballis, Q.C., Esq., Recorder of Galway; William Josh. Kane, Esq.; the Bishop of Galway; Henry O'Hara, barrister; Lieutenant-Colonel Masters, D.L.; Isaac English, Esq., merchant; James Bury, Esq., Rose Villa, Prosperous, County Kildare; Chr. M'Donnell, Esq.; R. E. Lynch, Esq., J.P.; Michael Roche, Esq., J.P.; Jas. Crinon, merchant, Mullingar; Richard O'Gorman, Pembroke-road; A. K. Hardy, J.P., Kinnegad; William Cahill, merchant, Ennis; H. Lazarus, merchant, Dublin; Sir Benjamin Morris, D.L., J.P., Waterford; Heney & Co., Smithfield; William Hill, Dublin; E. Mapother, M.D., Dublin; Geo. Bennett, Esq., Tullamore; A. M. Montford, Leitrim; F. Dennis, Esq., Manager National Bank, Galway; Chas. Augustus Bagot, solicitor, Fleet-street, Dublin; Charles H. Webb, J.P., Woodville, Templemore; Francis J. Connell, Betteville, Wexford; Francis Cooke, merchant, Castle-street, Enniscorthy; Ralph B. Brunker, solicitor, York-street, Dublin; Edward A. Ennis, solicitor, Capel-street, Dublin; Francis Murray, North Great George's-street; Andrew Barry, Smithfield; Wm. Read, Tara, Co. Meath; Michl. Crooke, Lr. Ormond-quay; Miss Lawder, Springville, Newtowngore; Francis Cooke, Enniscorthy; Thomas Brangan, Smithfield; Mrs. Margaret Dennis, Galway; John Oliver, Galway; Timothy Ward, Galway; John Flynn, Galway; Daniel Tuke, Clare-street, Dublin; William Callan, Wicklow-street, Dublin; John Lee Wharton, York-street; John Lambert Jones, Stephen's-green; Joseph Casson, William-street.

From the progress this undertaking is making in public confidence, we should not be surprised to learn that the share list will be filled before the 30th instant.

DARING FEAT.—A workman, named James Mathews, performed the intrepid feat of ascending to the summit of the Cathedral spire at Salisbury, for the purpose of oiling the vane, which is at an altitude of 404 feet from the ground. The feat was witnessed by a large number of persons, and was accomplished by means of small iron handles, which were firmly fixed to the exterior of the spire. Before descending, he mounted the cross above the vane, and at that dizzy height stood upright upon it.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Tuesday, One o'Clock, a.m.

INDIA.

The Ottoway, with Bombay mails, arrived at Suez on the 10th.

The Candia, with the next homeward Calcutta and China mail, reached Aden on the 11th, and was to leave for Suez next day.

MAIL NEWS.

The Nepaul, with mails from Bombay, arrived at Marseilles at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Mails left for London at 10 o'clock. Letters on Wednesday morning.

The Orissa, with heavy portion of the mails, left Malta for Southampton, on the evening of 14th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The death of the Right Hon. Sir James Stephens, at Coblentz, leaves vacant the Professorship of Modern History, at Cambridge.

The first sitting for the proof of debts under Bankruptcy of John Buller, attorney of Lincoln's Inn, who has absconded, was held to day; the debts are said to be of very large amount. One case occurred to-day in which the sum of £15,000, trust money, had been fraudulently obtained.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day have been extremely inactive, but markets were rather firmer. Consols quoted same price as on Saturday. Shares, no movement of importance, owing to the absence of business.

FUNDS AND SHARES—SEPT. 19.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 5½; Caledonians, 86½ 7; Chester and Holyhead, 48¾ 9½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 73½ ½-4½; Eastern Counties, 55½-6; Great Northern, 101-2; Great Northern A. 84½-5½; Great Western, 61½-¾; London and North Western, 94¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95½; Leeds Northern, 44½ 5; London and South Western, 92½ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½; Midland, 104½; North British, 58¾ 9½; South Eastern, 75½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 88½ ½; Yorkshire and North Midland, 71½ 2. Consols have slowly advanced to 95⅝ buyers, at which they are now firm. New Loans have advanced to 100⅛ ½. The Indian news not so bad as expected. Share market rapidly improving after the receipt of Indian news; they are now a shade easier, but good in tone.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY.—12 p.m.—French Funds opened firm. Rentes 68·95. 12-15 p.m.—The rise has not been well maintained. Rentes have relapsed to 68·85. 3.20 p.m.—The market closes very heavy and inanimate, final prices of Rentes being 68·65 or about 15 centimes lower than Saturday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 19.—7,000 bales, including 1,500 for export. Market dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 19.—Sugar, rather more business doing, 400 bags Paraiba sold off the coast at 19s. 9d., also 2,000 bags Maceio on spot, at 19s. 9d.; and 200 hogsheads Demerara at 36s. 3d. Rice—100 bags Old Necransie sold at 8s. 8d. Seeds—rather better prices bid for Guzerat.

TATTERSALL'S—SEPT. 19.

Cæsarewitch Stakes—15 to 1 against Royal Sovereign; 21 to 1 against Politician; 25 to 1 against Artless; 25 to 1 against Target; 25 to 1 against Knight of Tourney; 28 to 1 against Special License; 33 to 1 against Tunstall Mail; 33 to 1 against Clydesdale; 33 to 1 against Compromise; 40 to 1 against Gaspard; 40 to 1 against Pan.

Cambridgeshire Stakes—15 to 1 against Zoloat;

Derby Stakes—10 to 1 against Buccanier; 15 to 1 against Thornby; 25 to 1 against High Treason—all taken.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

ZURICH SEP. 10.—Yesterday after the arrival of a French courier, the plenipotentiaries of France and Austria held a conference lasting three hours.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth to prepare the Havoc, Hardy, Swinger, and Grasshopper with all possible haste, to reinforce the squadron in China.

Orders were received yesterday (Monday), to prepare immediately for foreign service the screw steam-ships James Watt, Cæsar, and the Agamemnon, all 91 gun ships.

TRADE IN CHINA.

The *Times* says that a private telegram received yesterday states that there had been large sales of manufactured goods both at Hong Kong and Shanghai. It may, therefore, be inferred that political matters had not experienced any new complications. The settlements of silk had been 5,500 bales, and the price was equal to nearly 21s. for number 3 Isatlee. Nothing is stated with regard to tea, or the quotations of exchange.

THE TEA TRADE.

The *Herald* says, the London tea-market continues active at late advance. Rumours of a more pacific state of affairs in China yesterday caused an unsettled feeling.

GENERAL MANSFIELD.

The *Daily News* announces that General Mansfield will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army.

MAIL NEWS.

The mail steamer Candia, which arrived at Aden on the 11th inst., besides the Calcutta mails, has advices from Shanghai to August 2nd, and from Hong Kong to August the 10th.

THE GREAT EASTERN—THE INQUEST.

The inquest was resumed. Capt. Harrison and other witnesses were examined, the inquiry was proceeding when the despatches were sent off to the Metropolitan papers.

THE OPERATIVE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

Yesterday (Monday) the Trades' Conference distributed among the men on strike, £1,330 odd. The dividend being 4s. per man, the largest they have paid. Trollopes men were paid 12s. skilled, and 8s. unskilled each. The total number of recipients was 6,955 or 21 less than the previous week and the sum distributed was larger by upwards of £167.

THE TALLOW SPECULATION IN RUSSIA.

The *Daily News* has received a telegram from St. Petersburg, dated last monday morning, which quotes the exchange on London at 34, showing a fresh fall, partly, perhaps, through this movement. The tallow market was firmer, at 60 s.r. The tallow market in London was heavy yesterday; continued decrease in consumption and steady increase in stock on hand attest the effect on the unwarrantable high price. So strong is the feeling on the part of the trade against the combination which has been organised in Russia, that Ukraine and Odessa tallow and various other substitutes for St. Petersburg tallow, are being brought into much more general use, and bid fair seriously to affect the position of the latter article.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

The funds experienced no alteration till the afternoon, when an advance took place, principally owing the absence of any feature of a disquietary character in the Indian telegram. Consols finally left off at about three-sixteenth per cent. higher than on Saturday. The discount market was to-day rather quiet, but 2¾ to ⅞ per cent. is still demanded on bills of higher class. A parcel of £10,000 in Russian gold was sent into the Bank to-day.

(Times' City Article.)

The English funds opened with dullness, but the absence of adverse intelligence from India, produced a rebound of ⅛ per cent.; demand for money moderate. The quotations of Exchange from Calcutta to-day, shows a favourable movement for this country, of between one and two per cent. The prices of Government securities were without material recovery. The Corn Market this morning was dull, and occasionally an advance of 1s. was obtained. Late in the afternoon, an advance took place in several of the principal Railway Stocks, which was fully maintained to the close.

NAVAN AUTUMN FAIR.—Navan, Monday, Evening, Sept. 19.—The old-established autumn fair of this town was held to-day. The Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company sent special trains as usual, and many purchasers availed themselves of the accommodation. The day, which threatened to be rainy, about noon, cleared up, and held fine until all the business of the fair had terminated. It was largely supplied on the whole. Good beef was scarce, but in the best possible request; 58s. to 60s. was the quotation for the best kinds, and from 45s. to 50s. for inferior. Dry cattle were scarce. On store bullocks there was a slight downward tendency in price. Good two-year-olds sold from £10 to £12 per head; inferior from £8 to £9 each. I never knew young cattle more plentiful with less buying. Year-and-a-half olds brought from £5 to £7. There were several splendid-looking springers, and the best were as usual bought by Mr. Bishop. Good ones went to £15, and a few a guineas beyond that figure. The sheep department was very largely supplied; no better for many previous autumn fairs. Plenty of purchasers also. Mr. Carpenter, of Drogheda, bought wedders on a large scale from 48s. to 50s. each. Store lambs were in good request from 22s. to 26s. each. As usual there was a very good supply of horses of almost every description. Some went as high as £50 to £70. Farmer's nags were on the fall in price. A deal of money changed hands in horses alone to day. The pig fair had in it no peculiar feature of interest. Bacon holds still a high figure. Stores were in request from £2 to £3 each. Suckers from 16s. to £1 2s. each. A very large train of waggons conveying live stock of every kind, left here at noon to-day, arriving in Drogheda in time for the sailing of two steamers from that port for Liverpool. Large droves of horned stock, which were bought up early, were sent by drovers by the road to meet the steamers' sailing. The boats left Drogheda quay about four o'clock, laden with stock for the English markets. Everything went off quietly here to-day, and the English dealers who attended have had some satisfaction in knowing that the future Navan fairs shall be announced punctually. The stockholders of this grazing country would still feel a pleasure in sending their cattle into this mart as long as order and propriety prevail.

SCOTSTOWN (COUNTY MONAGHAN) FAIR.—Monday, 19th Sept.—Our beef fair, which came off on Saturday, last, was materially injured by the fair of Ballybay coming off on that day also. There was, however, a tolerable supply, and, for the size of the fair, a good deal of business done. Beef was in good demand at a slight advance of late quotations. Dry cattle were in plentiful supply, but £4 to £6 per head. Springers and milch cattle were abundant, but moved off rather slowly at from £6 to £10 each, Mr Caulfield sold a very good lot at £8 10s. per head. Messrs. Mohan, or Castleblaney, Messrs. Whey, from Ballybay, and several others bought very largely. Amongst those who sold largely I observed—Messrs. James and Luke Connolly, J. C. Wright, Esq., of Carragher, and Edward Fiddes, Esq., of Clonmulty. Two-year-old store bullocks realised average figures. Three and four-year-old heifers brought from £5 to £8 each; two-year-old and yearlings averaged respectively £4 and £1 17s. 6d. each. The Messrs. Connolly purchased a lot of five heifers for which they gave £35. There was a large show of young stock, which met with a fair demand. The day was remarkably fair, and, on the whole, a pretty good business was transacted.

THE ROYAL IRISH FISHERY COMPANY.—All the fishing vessels and plant of this company, at Galway, Dingle, and Portmagee stations, were sold off last week, under the directions of Mr. Brown, of College-green, liquidator of the company. This experiment of the Fishery Company, so far from affording grounds of discouragement to any further effort, has supplied such valuable data and experience as to insure future success. The Dingle trawlers have been purchased by industrious humble fishermen, who are likely to reap a rich harvest in the present season. The timely aid of capital to this improving class of sober and industrious men would be a decided boon. At Portmagee station, which has excellent fishing ground off Valentia island, there is a great promise this season, and an establishment working successfully under the fostering care of the Knight of Kerry. A wide field is open on this coast for further effort.

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE.

The camp of Chalons was suddenly broken up yesterday.

THE PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF THE LEGATIONS TO PIEDMONT.

It was stated in Paris, yesterday afternoon, that the Emperor Napoleon has requested the King of Sardinia to refuse to the deputations from the Legations their request for the annexation of their provinces to Piedmont.

AMERICA.—CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—The steamship Indian, from Quebec on the 10th instant, arrived, bringing 100 passengers, &c., by way of Farther Point, and telegraphic advices from the United States to the morning of the same day.

On the 11th inst. the Indian passed the Anglo-Saxon, hence for Quebec, off Anticosti light.

There is no political news of moment either from Canada or the United States.

At New York, on the 9th, cotton was flat, and sales trifling. Breadstuffs without change. Provisions dull. Freights quiet.

At New Orleans cotton was steadier, but quotations have not advanced.

THE ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Late last night the jury arrived at the following verdict:—

"We find the deceased came to their death from injuries received from steam, hot air, and water, in consequence of the bursting of the jacket attached to the foremost funnel of the Great Eastern Steamer, and that the said bursting was caused by the closing of a tap connected with the syphoon attached to the said jacket, in connexion with the shutting off the feed from the water casing to the boiler; But there is no evidence before the jury to show by what person or persons, the said tap was shut off, and the jury further express their opinion, that taps are highly dangerous when placed in such positions, and that sufficient caution was not used by the engineers." The jury, however, returned a verdict of accidental death.

PARSONSTOWN ARCHERY SOCIETY.

The last meeting of the season of the Parsonstown Archery Society was held at Riverstown on Wednesday last, where, by the permission of the owner, Mr. Hackett, of Moorpark, the meetings of the society have been held for the present season. Amongst those present were—Colonel and Mrs. Drought, Lettybrook; Mr. and the Misses Hackett, Moorpark; Colonel Barry, R.A., and Miss Barry; Mrs. and the Misses Graves, Clogheen Castle; Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Manners; Major and Mrs. Stoney, Mr. Frederick P. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Julian and Miss Heenan, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Armstrong, jun., Boliver; Major Collingwood, 21st Regiment, and Mrs. Collingwood; Major Thompson, 58th Regiment, and Mrs. Thompson; Mr. Sandford Palmer, Mrs. and the Misses Palmer, Mr. and the Misses Drought, Ridgmount; Captain Armstrong, 48th Regiment; Captain and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Toler R. Garvey, Captain, Mrs., and the Misses Campbell; Mrs. and the Misses Eyre, Hassop Park; Miss Blake, and Mrs. Cowan, Eyrecourt; Mr. and Miss Smith, Ballymoney; Captain M'Gwyre, 1st Royals; Major Bruce and Miss Phayr, Captain Stackpool, Mr. J. R. Brereton, Mr. and Mrs. Quin, Captain Rosley, Rev. Milward Crooke, Chaplain of the Garrison; Officers 1st Royals, 21st Fusiliers, 50th and 56th Regiments, &c., &c. The shooting commenced at three o'clock, and was kept up until half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, when the scores were made up. The ladies' prize for the best scores of the day and of the season was won by Miss Emily Hackett, Moorepark. The second prize was won by Miss Drought, Ridgmount. The first prize for the second ladies' target was won by Miss Heenan, and the second prize by Miss Campbell. The gentlemen's prize was won by Mr. Hazlerigg, 21st Fusiliers. The members of the society, with some invited guests, numbering upwards of one hundred, sat down at six o'clock to a sumptuous *dejeuner a la fourchette* after which the presentation of the prizes was made to the successful candidates. This duty, at the earnest request of the committee, was undertaken by Mr. Julian, who in happy and graceful terms, presented each prize. The wooden spoon was triumphantly carried off by Miss Smith and Mr. Mainwaring, 21st Fusileers. The health of Major and Mrs. Stoney, who kindly undertook the management of the society for season, and contributed so much to its success, was then proposed in complimentary terms by Mr. Julian, when Major Stoney responded, and proposed the health of Mr. Hackett, Moorpark, who liberally placed the house and grounds of Riverstown at the disposal of the society for the past season. Mr. Hackett acknowledged the compliment in appropriate terms, and expressed the pleasure it would at all times afford him to carry out the views of the society, and contribute to their enjoyment. The band of the King's County Rifles was in attendance, and at eight o'clock dancing commenced, and was kept up with spirit until twelve o'clock when supper was announced. The party were highly delighted as well with the many happy evenings which the society enjoyed during the season as with this most successful termination of the present year.

KILKEE RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The pleasure-seeking world of Kilkee was most agreeably disappointed to-day by the unusual brilliancy of the weather, which has been everything which could be desired. Wet weather, indeed, had become so proverbial in conjunction with Kilkee races, that nobody anticipated anything else than a dirty drizzly day. For once, however, the aspect of the heavens was bright and fair, a circumstance of which the softer sex was not slow to take advantage. The entire cliff [illegible] and sloping gently towards the course, was completely covered with elegantly dressed ladies, who entered into the contest with great spirit. The show of beauty, which would have done credit even to the far-famed Derby course, could not easily be surpassed. Cork, Limerick, Clare, Kerry, and most of the other Southern counties were represented by their several contingents, who certainly did great justice to their respective districts.

Full as the village always is on these occasions, it was, perhaps, never more crowded than to-day. Many persons quite unable to procure beds even so early as Friday night, were glad to take refuge on couches, or sofas. The Excursion tickets issued this morning at the Limerick terminus of the Foynes Railway, and the low fares of the boats, which are now plying between Limerick and Kilrush, induced many people to undertake the trip, notwithstanding the impossibility of getting accommodation. Both the train and the boats were crowded to excess this morning, and the car drivers must have reaped a rich harvest.

Three Races were on the list to-day; all of them were well contested. In the first the horses came in in the following order:—Dodger, 1st; Pedlar, 2nd; Lelia, 3rd; Dan, 4th. The second race was won by Reel; Glory showing a good second. The third race was won by Oyster Girl; Lady Pentweazle and Twilight, being second and third. There is every prospect of a good days' sport to-morrow, provided the weather holds up. Affairs however look very threatening.

SALE OF KNOCKLEVAN.—The sale held on Friday by the eminent auctioneers, the Messrs. Ganly, of the stock of the late Baron Pennefather, was well attended by the gentry and the farming classes, and the bidding was very active. There were very high prices realised, chiefly for sheep and dairy cows; the latter went from £10 to £16 a head; and bullocks and fat stock in proportion. The farming implements were chiefly bought in for Major-General Gough; four prime bullocks were sold for £60 to Captain Osborne, M.P. Mr. Carruthers bought a lot of forty sheep at the rate of 28s. a head, and the hoggets and ewes sold equally well, according to quality. The entire of the stock and crops were disposed of on yesterday, and on this morning the sale of the pigs was resumed by Mr. Ganly, for which we learn high prices were given.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 20.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	95½ ⅝
Account	95½ ⅝
New Threes, ...	shut.
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols money, ...	95½ ⅝
Consols for Account, ...	95½
ONE P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅝ ½ ⅝ ½
Account	95⅝ ½ ⅝ ½
New Threes, ...	shut.
2. 15. P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money and Account	95½ ⅝
New Threes	Shut.
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅝ ¾
Account	95⅝ ¾
New Threes, ...	shut.

NOON SUMMARY.—Caledonians, 87½ ⅝ ½; Great Western, 87½ ⅝ ½; Great Northern, 101½; Great Southern and Western, 101½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 96; North British, 59¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwicks, 59¾; York and North Midland, 59¾; London and North Western, 90¾; Leeds (Northern) 90¾; Exchequer Bills, 22-5; Great Northern A. 84½; Midland, 104¾; South Eastern, 75¾ ½; Consols have been steady all morning at 95½ ⅝; share markets opened steady at last night's rates; they have been improved since opening, and are firmer from ¼ to ½ per cent. higher; Great Western, firmest market.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

Our Market to-day was well supplied; best wheat sold at an advance of 6d. on Friday's quotations, other qualities, malting barley and best oats fully supported the currencies of that day, but lower descriptions of barley and oats moved off slowly, and scarcely maintained our last quotations. More inquiry was made for Indian corn, and higher rates were demanded.

White Wheat,	22s 6d to 25s 0d	Oats, black,	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto,	21s 0d to 24s 0d	Oatmeal,	00s 0d to 00s 0d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rapeseed, new	20s 0d to 22s 6d
Barley, new,	16s 0d to 18s 0d	Bakers' flour,	14s 0d to 18s 0d
Bere, new,	13s 0d to 14s 0d	Indian corn, per	
Oats, old,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	480lbs.	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Oats, new,	11s 0d to 12s 6d		

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 20.—White wheat, 20s. to 23s.; red, 20s. to 21s.; oats, 9s. to 12s. 4d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 20.—1sts. 109s.; 2nds. 104s.; 3rds. 95s.; 4ths. 86s.; 5ths. 72s.; 6ths. 52s.—2,400 in market.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, SEPTEMBER 20.—(Morton Brothers, Report.)—Thin attendance at Market to-day; wheat in moderate request at Friday's prices; flour, fine qualities in good demand, at an advance of fully 1s. per sack; oats, both old and new, difficult to sell; oatmeal, hardly any inquiry, and must be quoted lower; Indian corn held for advance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPTEMBER 20.—Sales about 500; Market unchanged; imports 12,072, previously 5,827.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SEPT. 20.—A trifling supply of farmer's wheat, which sells at Saturday's rates. Demand for south country and foreign, not quite so active as on Saturday, but prices fully sustained. Arrivals from abroad liberal. Flour sells fully as well as on Saturday. Grinding barley a trifle dearer. Supplies from abroad being rather heavy. Oats, sluggish sale, but rather lower. Prices asked not acceded to. Beans unaltered.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, SEPT. 20.—The news from Bombay and China, just to hand, has imparted a more cheerful tone to the market than that which prevailed on Friday, and there is considerably more firmness manifested.

LEEDS CORN MARKET SEPT. 20.—Wheat, steady at Friday's prices; beans are inactive; fine barley brings late rates, for other kinds little enquiry; Oats dull.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY.—Return of traffic for week ending 17th September, 1859:—Passengers, parcels mails, &c., £192 11s. 8d.; merchandise, cattle, &c. £121 12s. 10d. Corresponding week last year:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £173 14s. 0d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £87 11s. 1d.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Preciosa, Newcastle, New Brunswick; City of Manchester (s.s.) from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN.—N.W., fine.—Arrived—Frisa, St. Petersburgh, Queenstown; Iberia (s.s.), England.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPTEMBER 20.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per cent consols	95
New 3 per cent Stock	94⅜
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100 ...	74½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Wickow 4½ per cent. of £1000	100½
Limerick and Enns 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	33½
National Bank	57½
Royal Bank of Ireland	23¾
STEAM.	
British and Irish	38½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ...	52½
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l*. Shares, improved ...	95½
Ditto Half Shares, ...	47½
Ditto shares of 1836	44½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Commercial Building Co.	84½
Consumers' Gas Co	8½
Grand Canal Company,...	37 xd
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Co. (Limited)	15s
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	3½
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	13
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	48½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Kingstown	192½ xd
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13 xd
Great Southern and Western	106¼
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal ...	52¾ xd
Ditto Half Shares	26½
Waterford and Limerick	28½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual	10
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	98¼

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols.......	94¾ 95	95	—	94⅞	94⅞	—
Ditto Account.........	—	—	94¾ ⅞	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞ 95
3 per Cent. Stock.........	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock....	94½	94⅝	94	94⅝ ⅝	94½	94⅝ ½
Ditto Account..........	—	—	94½	94⅝ ⅝	—	94½
Bank Stock............	—	—	230½	—	—	—

THE CONSTABULARY FORCE OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, Sept. 17th, 1859.

SIR,—In the very ably-written article which appeared in Wednesday's impression of your excellent journal, and which has been reproduced in this day's *Herald*, on the inefficiency of the Constabulary to discharge the duties assigned them, you inadvertently fall into an error which tends to reflect great discredit on the memory of a branch of the Civil Service (now numbered among the things that were) the members of which were men remarkable, not only for the many sterling qualities which you justly attribute to them, but for nice ideas on the score of manliness, and for a keen sense of honour; and this inadvertency reflects discredit, not only on the "men," but on him who drew up the laws by which these men were to be guided in their public capacity and private pursuits. You say—"They sat by the ingle nook at feasts and wakes, *hung about the bar of public-houses*, became labourers in the field—anything, until they discovered what they were in search of."

Now, sir, this statement is, and I feel pleasure in being able to proclaim the fact—erroneous—erroneous as a whole—erroneous in every particular. Were it other, these men, together with that gallant, [illegible] and perfect gentleman, [illegible], to whom the organisation and conduct of the "Force" was entrusted—he who dictated its laws, and who, by his commanding ability as a disciplinarian, and energy and skill as an instructor, infused into that body, of which he was the head, that "sharpness and intelligence" for which it was remarkable—would be more contemptible in the estimation of universal intelligence than those creatures of Robespierre whose execrable shades glide through the records of "the dark days of the Revolution." A [illegible] "[illegible]" wretch worms himself into the confidence of the generous, open-minded, unsuspecting peasant, and into the friendship of his family; seats himself by his "ingle nook," partakes of his hospitality, and enjoys his festivities; while, at the same time, he is diabolically watching for an opportunity to draw from his confiding entertainer and host some unguarded expression by which, *with a little cooking*, he will be enabled to beggar and destroy this unfortunate man, or, it may be, to hand over to ruin a father, brother, or friend, with his wife and innocent offspring. Look at him now, skulking about the low public-house or hell-begotten shebeen—himself the veriest wretch of those infamous wretches who frequent these nefarious dens—joining in the drunken chorus, imbibing and persuading his intended victim to imbibe the soul-destroying, body-consuming "fire-water"—the while endeavouring to extort from the idiotcy of inebriety some harmless word or foolish admission which, *when skilfully handled*, serves to condemn his wretched associate and dupe to waken from his drunken lethargy surrounded by the gloomy horrors of the convict cell. Such, sir, is, in other words, your portraiture of an "intelligent" "Revenue-man," a few hundred copies of which you would hand over to the Constabulary, with which to furnish an "Art-gallery." Look at it, and say if you do not abhor this hideous monster of your fertile imagination, as much as Frankenstein did the being of his creation, when, "by the glimmer of the half-extinguished light," he "saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open." Had you, before seizing the pencil and palette, placed your "original" in a proper "light," neither an abortion nor a monster would have been the result of your labours, and you would have found that the features of that "original" were of a totally different cast from those which form the *contour* of this bantling of your genius. The following are a few of the regulations of the service, an infringement of any of which was promptly dealt with and punished—in most cases by dismissal:—

A member "may not *enter* a public-house or *place* where liquor is sold, except on duty, *and in presence* of an officer or other person in command of a *party*."

He "may not absent himself from his station either by day or night, nor join in the orgies or attend the wakes of the peasantry."

He "may not become an agricultural or other labourer for pleasure or emolument."

He "may not resort to the *demoralising* practice of assuming disguises for the detection of offenders."

Here, sir, is an epitome of the laws of the service on these matters; but independently of the prohibition relative to the "Titus Oates system," the men, as far as I could learn—and I had extensive personal experience—held in abhorrence the "*demoralising* practice," and if, perchance, a juvenile member exhibited a mania for the "system," an older and more experienced member would direct his mind's optics to those awkward bipeds yclepts "detectives," and the clumsy deportment, semi-sheepish, semi-hangman look of these obtuse animals, whether of rural fame or metropolitan celebrity, had such an effect on the incipient juvenile that a second glance was not required to perfect a cure.

Having disposed of the subject of "Inland Revenue Espionage," I will, sir, conclude by giving you a brief synopsis of the manner in which the proceedings of that department of the Civil Service was conducted, and of the system of education pursued in the training of its members, upon which the issue of their labours entirely depended.

The district in which a lieutenant and party of Inland Revenue were supposed to suppress illicit distillation, malting, &c., was the area of a circle, the diameter of which was about 28 Irish miles—this circle having the "barrack" for its centre. The first subject to which the attention of a novice was directed was to obtain a perfect *practical* knowledge of the geography and topography of this district. Until he had perfected himself in this knowledge, his services were not thought much of. Having learned the exact position of every tree, gap, &c., he learned the name, place of residence, trade or calling, of each of the inhabitants of the district, together with his general character, and particular views respecting the Excise laws. All this he could learn in an open and aboveboard manner; and, as he was not subject to change from one district to another, he knew the most of the men with whom he might be brought into antagonism during his whole service. He had further to learn the various descriptions of "hides" resorted to by the smuggler, so that he could trace to its repository any portions of the "tacklings," or "brewing," with as much certainty as the bloodhound would follow up the scent of the lightning-footed stag. He should be perfectly acquainted, beyond the possibility of committing an error, with the various conditions of the grain in its many changes and ever-varying appearances, between the haggard and the whiskey-keg. I have never known one of them to fail in discovering the presence of the "irritant poison." No difference whether the matter which he sought happened to be in a state of fermentation or decomposition, there was no bungling, no generating of "poison" from the tests employed, no difference of opinion, when the result of his investigation was stated—confident of his scientific accuracy when he shouted *Eureka*, all were convinced.

These, sir, are a few of the qualifications which were necessary to "make up" the Exciseman. In acquiring these qualifications, he was required to travel from 20 to 30 miles on each of 4 or 5 days, *at least*, in each week, and in all weathers. This served to "acclimatise" him, so that he would stand "amid the war of elements" with as much unsophisticated unconcern and indifference as the goat of the cliff which he climbed, or the moor bird which he left in the valley below; and this exercise so developed his muscular powers that he could, ere the end of his noviciate, contend successfully with the boldest of the peasantry, or "he could," in your own words, "run down the most active smuggler at the end of a day's race." Nor was the lazy, sluggish step of the patrol along the reverberating mountain road the description of locomotion suited to the calling or inclination of these amphibious, iron sons of activity. Silently and swiftly as the Red Indian of America they pursued their way along valley, over mountain, rock, and morass, seldom encumbering a road with their weight, except to cross it when necessary; sometimes travelling along the bed of a rushing river, sometimes taking a circuitous path of 15 or 18 miles to avoid "watches," sometimes unobserved and silently treading their way through relays of these "watches," who had been stationed in various places to intercept their passage and raise an alarm. So perfect was the discipline which regulated the movements of these men, that during an expedition of many miles, when the pitchy darkness of a November night would be almost palpable, they would, like spirits of the air, glide over obstacles and impediments without uttering a sound. Such were the men who once protected the legitimate trader. They had to perform trying and arduous duties, and they performed them well. Where are they now? and have their places been supplied?—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

AN EX "REVENUE-MAN."

THE CONVICT SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A Ratepayer," may set his mind at rest, for he may rely upon it that early in the next Session of Parliament returns will be moved for, which will, I trust, be the first step to relieve us from a large number of the *thief-keepers*, both high and low.

By all means let the formidable staff your correspondent has enumerated be reduced in proportion to the number of prisoners. Commence with the directors. Send one or two of them to the right-about, even on a pension, and then proceed downwards.

Philipstown Convict Prison, constructed to hold about *seven hundred* prisoners, at present contains less than *two hundred*: of these, there are about *sixty lunatics*, persons who should never have been sent there to endanger, *as some of them have done*, the lives of the officers, or perchance of their fellow-prisoners.

If the present staff could manage the full complement of prisoners, surely one half the officials could keep one-third of the number in order; or still better, let one of the prisons be closed.

Let every deserving official, whose services can be dispensed with, be provided for in the Customs, Excise, or other Government departments, for under no circumstances ought such persons, whether they be warders of the lowest class, or even governors, be turned adrift without providing means of support for them and their families.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

19th Sept., 1859. B. A.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT—NARROW ESCAPE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CARLOW, SEPT. 20.—For some time past a large number of men have been employed at the erection of a large house in this town, but up to Saturday last not the slightest accident occurred. About noon, on that day, a plasterer, named Foley, was working on a scaffold about twelve or fourteen feet from the ground, when one of the cross beams supporting the flooring gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground, along with a number of long heavy planks. Assistance was immediately procured, and in a short time three doctors were in attendance, but although the poor fellow was greatly stunned by the fall, it was discovered that no bones had been broken, and that the injuries sustained were comparatively light. He was then conveyed to his home, where he still remains progressing as favourably as could be expected under the circumstances. A day or two previous, a labouring man employed at the same building had a very narrow escape of his life. When on one of the scaffolds his foot tripped in one of the planks, and he was falling head foremost to the ground, when he had a most providential escape by grasping one of the upright poles, and holding on until released from his perilous position.

A MAN'S TOE CUT OFF BY A THRESHING MACHINE.—On Saturday last, a young man was carried to the Co. Infirmary, from Ballinacarrig, where he lost one of his toes whilst working at a threshing machine, at Mr. W. R. Lecky's place. The poor fellow had a narrow escape of losing his entire foot.

EARLY LOVES AND LONG ENGAGEMENTS.—Falling in love like a couple of babies, before they knew their own minds, and then being bound together, and keeping the thing on in a stupid, meaningless, tiresome way, till she is growing into an elderly woman, and he—no, thank you, I have seen quite enough of early loves and long engagements. I always meant to have somebody whom I could marry at once, and be done with it.—*A Life for a Life.*

Sporting Intelligence.

CRICKET.

UNITED ALL IRELAND ELEVEN *v.* TWENTY-TWO OF IRELAND.

This match was commenced yesterday on the ground of the Phœnix Club. The ground was in splendid order and the weather most propitious. The Twenty-two first appeared at the wicket, and succeeded in scoring eighty-one. Mr. Studderd contributed twelve, by some very fine forward play, several of his runs going over the rails. The fielding of the Eleven was very good; and here we may remark on the superior style of long-stopping exhibited by Mr. George Barry. The bowling of Lawrence and Doyle was very good. The latter caught a very hard catch at point, which was highly applauded. Luncheon having been discussed, the Eleven took the place of the Twenty-two at the wickets, ably represented by Messrs. Booth and Bloomfield, the latter of whom made a capital innings of sixteen. The runs were very difficult to be obtained, on account of the unusual number of fielders. Lawrence had not his usual luck, for, having run out to meet one of Captain Bland's slows, he got well caught by Kirby at long field on. George Barry, Esq., made a very fine innings of eighteen, characterised by some splendid leg hits, and beautiful drives. Their innings closed for seventy, being eleven below that of their opponents. There was a military band in attendance, and the presence of several of the fair sex added to the attractions of the occasion. His Excellency honoured the cricket field with his presence, on whose arrival he was shown the score sheet by Mr. Creke, and evinced a great interest in the game. The game will be resumed this day (Tuesday) at twelve o'clock. We are happy to say that several subscriptions were received for the benefit of Lawrence. We will give the score to-morrow.

CITY OF DUBLIN REVISION COURT.

The Revising Barristers sat yesterday, in their respective courts, and proceeded with the revision of the Rated Occupiers' List. Nothing arose during the day to attract public attention.

THE RECENT MURDER IN KILLARNEY.

KILLARNEY, TUESDAY EVENING.—A man named Michael Foley, answering to the description of the person last seen with Biddy Sullivan on the night of her murder, has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. It appears that Foley, who works on railways, went from Killarney, on last Sunday week (the day after the murder), in the excursion train as far as Mallow, and had worked there from that time up to the period of his arrest. From some information given to the police, Subconstable Mulvy proceeded to Mallow, arrested him there, and brought him here by train yesterday evening. A private investigation, before Mr. Galwey, J.P., Mr. Morphy, J.P., and Mr. Cruise, R.M., was held to-day in the court-house, but the evidence against the prisoner being barely circumstantial, he was remanded for further examination. The prisoner denies, in the most positive manner, having any participation in the crime. He is a married man and his wife resides in Killarney, where he also resided before last Sunday week. He is a native of Kenmare.—*Chronicle.*

WEDNESDAY.—Before the petty sessions commenced this day, a further private inquiry was held into the charge of murder against the above-named prisoner by the magistrates. When they entered the court, the Chairman (Mr. D. C. Coltsman) made a statement, the subject of which is contained in the following certificate given to the prisoner by the magistrates:—

"Petty Sessions District of Killarney.

"The magistrates presiding at the petty sessions, Killarney, having carefully and minutely investigated a charge against Michael Foley, of having been concerned in the murder of Biddy Sullivan, on which charge said Michael Foley was arrested on suspicion, are of opinion that all circumstances which gave rise to suspicion against him have been most satisfactorily explained, and they are of opinion that, in ordering his discharge, it is their duty to state that no stain whatever rests on his character."

The prisoner was then discharged.—*Kerry Post.*

PROTECTION OF GAME.—In a recent publication we pointed out to the excise authorities, under the impression that they were specially and officially bound to interfere for the protection of game, the unprecedented extent to which poaching was being openly carried on in every direction throughout our county. Our attention has since been drawn to a passage on the second annual report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, from which it would appear that that board by no means considers the duties of its officers lie in the direction which we had supposed. The following is the passage of the report referred to:—"Game Certificates, Ireland.—The duty, trifling as it is in amount, is the cause of much trouble and correspondence, besides numerous prosecutions, the cost of which falls upon the revenue. We find it no easy task to reconcile the views which we entertain of our duty as guardians of the revenue, with those of the Irish landholders, who look upon us as the appointed guardians of their game." From this it would seem that the commissioners repudiate the idea of their being bound to protect the game of the country, and of course while they do so, the Excise officers cannot be expected to impose upon themselves duties that the body to which they are responsible do not require of them. Under such circumstances it is fortunate that a club is being formed in our county for the protection of the game, and it behoves them to be prompt and active in putting their arrangements into operation, in order to put a stop as much as possible to the present condition of things, which is anything but satisfactory.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE DANGERS OF PAPER CURRENCY.—A gentleman who recently sent a pair of inexpressibles to the washing, was much puzzled on their return to make out the contents of a pocket. They resembled a quantity of incipient "papier mache." Determined to learn the ingredient from which the matter was produced he examined it minutely, and found to his surprise the remains of a 5*l*. note in its last stage of decomposition; having, unfortunately, been left in the pocket, and undergone a severe scrubbing and possing at the hands of Betty, the washerwoman. After a deal of ingenuity, and no little pasting, the owner started to the bank to have his loss repaired, and succeeded in satisfying the manager of its original nature, and getting one of the newest impressions in exchange. We have heard of a lady calling at the bank on a similar errand; and as it is the practice of the bank to learn by what means the defacing took place she was duly questioned, but hesitated to give the information till pressed, when she acknowledged having had it sewed in her stays and having sent them to the wash-tub.—*Sunderland Times.*

FUNERAL OF A HERO.—The funeral of General Cler, who was mortally wounded during the Italian campaign, has just been celebrated with considerable pomp at Salins (Jura). All the principal functionaries of the department were present, and the inhabitants of the town showed their respect by closing their shops. The pall-bearers were M. de Beauregard, prefect of the Jura; M. de Grimaldi, member of the Council-General; Captain Caffrelli, the deceased general's aide-de-camp; and Captain Blum, orderly officer to Prince Napoleon. Immediately after the hearse came the general's charger, led by a Zouave, while another soldier of the same corps carried a velvet cushion, on which were placed all the general's decorations, with his hat and sword. The church was hung with black, on which were escutcheons bearing the names of "Tractir, Laghouat, Magenta, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol," in all which battles the general had been present. At the cemetery the prefect of the department and the Mayor of Salins delivered addresses over the tomb.

The *Athenæum* records the death, on the 10th inst., of Dr. Thos. Nuttal, at his residence, Nutgrove, St. Helen's, Lancashire, at the age of seventy-three. He was born in Yorkshire, brought up a printer, and emigrated to the United States in the latter part of the last century. He devoted his leisure time to the study of botany and geology, published the "Genera of North American Plants," "The Birds of the United States," and other works. He travelled in California, and published several papers on the shells and plants of that region. Dr. Nuttal returned to England, living at Nutgrove, an estate which was left to him on condition that he should reside on it.

GLACIERS OF SNOWDON.—The latter mountain has been shown by Professor Ramsay to have been the centre of six glaciers that flowed from the direction of the peak down as many valleys that radiate from the summit; and in Cwm-Glas in particular, which runs down towards the pass of Llanberris, there is an exceedingly large moraine heap, which, however, since the disappearance of the glacier, has been a good deal cut away by the stream that drains the pass. It is evident from the position of the boulders (a geological term for all those stones which have been carried away), and the striæ on the face of the rocks, that this mass of ice descended Cwm-Glas, and with others aided to form the great glacier of Llanberris, the grooving from which Mr. Ramsay has traced in 46 places on the hills on each side of the lake, at such heights that he has been enabled to calculate the thickness of the ice that filled the valley at about 1,200 feet. Not only Snowdon itself, but the whole of the mountain country between Bangor, Conway, and Capel Curig, bears the traces of either glaciers or icebergs, which latter have caused in the northern counties of England the still more striking and wide-spread appearances known to geologists by the name of drift.—*Once a Week.*

NOTICE.

I am reluctantly obliged, in consequence of advertisements continually appearing which are calculated to impress my patients and the public, with the belief that I have changed my establishment from Dame-street, to give such assertion my most unqualified denial, and to assure my patients that I intend to carry on my business as usual, at 75, Dame-street (Corner of Crampton-court,) which has been occupied by my Father, successor to the late Mr. Egar, Surgeon, Dentist of Crampton-court, for many years.

JOHN EGAR,
75, DAME-STREET,
Opposite Lower Castle Yard.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET, (Brother and Successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A Single Artificial Tooth, from	£0 5 0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement,	0 5 0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name [illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

Paris, Friday.—A ship of the line, to be called the Magenta, which is to be steel-plated, and the largest vessel in the French navy, has been put upon the stocks at Brest.

The *Courrier de Bretagne* of l'Orient announces that the Minister of Marine has commanded 200,000 bomb shells for the navy and 30,000 rifles for the marines.

The *Nouvelliste* of Rouen states that the Government has ordered a return to be made of all the mercantile steam vessels that might be made available in case of war. The plan long since projected, of arming four forts in the Bay of St. Malo, and the fort of Rimains in the Bay of Cancale, is being carried into execution. A plan has been prepared for arming the coast from Antibes to Port-Vendres. The *Patrie* of to-day has an article in which it complains of the armaments *à outrance* which the English Government is pursuing, "without perhaps reflecting that its example must fatally carry away (*entrainer*) France on the same path." The article is headed "The Party of Fear in England," which party the *Patrie* believes to be more noisy than numerous, and which it advises England to disavow, lest it should be suspected that the alarm springs from the reproaches of an evil conscience, unable to banish the remembrance of its numerous sins against France "during the last hundred years." The article is conceived in a spiteful spirit, but its ability is much inferior to its venom, and it hardly merits other reply than the assurance that there is no "party of fear" in England, but a unanimous feeling that it is indispensable to take precautions in presence of the enormous warlike and especially naval preparations which France has long been making, and still, with professed peaceful intentions, continues to make.

OLYMPIA MORATA.

During the short remainder of Olympia Morata's earthly existence, the literary character of her life was almost entirely merged in the moral and the spiritual. As one who was well aware of her precarious state of health, she gave more earnest heed than ever to preparation for eternity. Not that her household duties, once so irksome, were neglected under the clear sense of a still higher feminine obligation to which she had been awakened; not that she ceased to instruct her young brother Emilio in those classical studies which once were her sole delight; but the Word of God was now the subject of her meditation. All her own aspirations were heavenward. And as to things temporal, she had learned that it was "far better to endure all with Jesus Christ than to possess the whole world without Him." Though she still loved with faithful affection those friends who, amidst the storm of persecution, had never forsaken her, her letters to them reveal the gradual weaning of her soul from all humanities, and her ever-growing desire to depart, and to be with Christ. A little while, and her desire was granted. The mortal disease under which she laboured increased during the summer of 1555, and claimed Olympia as its prey on the 7th November following. When "all but expiring, having awoke from sleep a little while before, she appeared to me," wrote her bereaved husband to Curione, "under the influence of some joyful sensation, to be laughing as it were by stealth. I approached her, and asked what she saw that was so sweet. 'I saw,' she said, 'in my sleep just now, a spot full of the most beautiful and the brightest light.' More she could not utter through her weakness. 'Well, my wife,' I said, 'thou wilt dwell in that beautiful light.' Smiling again, she nodded with her head, and soon after said, 'I am all gladness.' Nor did she speak again, except that just as her eyes were growing dim, she said, 'I scarcely distinguish you any longer, but all besides seems full of the loveliest flowers." These were her very last words. "For not long afterwards, as one sinking into a sweet sleep, she breathed her last." . . . . . She was in her twenty-ninth year when she died.

The Gold Fields.—The returns of quantities of gold brought down to Melbourne by the Government escorts, and those of the quantities exported, show a gross decrease in the quarter and half-year of 1859, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1858 and 1857. In neither case, however, has the falling off been excessive, or, indeed, to such an extent as might not be covered by a slight increase on the average yield for one week. The decrease on the half-year in the escort quantities was, as compared with the produce of 1858, 75,651 oz.—and with that of 1857, 100,752 oz. In the shipments, the falling off on the half-year was, as compared with 1858, 48,914 oz.; and 1857, 92,905 oz. On the quarter, or rather the twelve weeks ending June 25, there is a decrease visible on the escort returns of 98,922 oz., as compared with the corresponding period of 1858, and an increase of 2,206 oz. upon the returns of the same quarter of 1857. On the June returns of the current year there is an increase—both as regards 1858 and 1857—in the former case of 23,128 oz., and in the latter of 8,348 oz. For the three weeks ending the 16th instant, the escort returns show an increase, as compared with the same period of 1858, of 11,351 oz., and 1857 of 15,265 oz. The Back Creek gold field is still the most popular, although of late the number of miners has been rather decreasing than increasing, a circumstance to be attributed to the fact that these diggings have always had a large surplus population. The mining operations at Ballaarat during the month have not been distinguished for extraordinary success. In one instance, however, that of an association designated the "Independent Company," a really rich yield has been obtained. From two buckets of dirt, 320 ounces of gold were washed out. The attention of the miners in this district during the month has been much attracted by the litigation in the Court of Mines concerning the right of the lessees of some claims at Brown's diggings, to which we referred in our last summary. It will be remembered that leases were granted to several companies of land, which, according to the statement of the "outside" miners, was in occupation under the miners' right. The Government forcibly invested the lessees with possession, notwithstanding that legal steps had previously been taken to determine the question of right. The instant the police force was withdrawn the miners expelled the lessees, and re-occupied the claims from which they had been driven. The Court of Mines is still engaged in considering the question, and it is doubtful what the result will be. At Reedy Creek, a locality about forty miles from Melbourne, the quartz reefs have proved to be amazingly rich. The nett profits of one claim for the last three months have been £8,511, notwithstanding that the operations during the period were intermittent; and the proprietors are now getting stone, the probable yield of which, when crushed, is estimated to yield forty ounces to the ton. The Campbell's Creek quartz miners are doing moderately well. At Mount Moliagul a new reef has been opened with flattering prospects. A successful rush has taken place to M'Ivor, where a flat is yielding rich alluvial gold. From the Ovens district there is nothing remarkable to report. The Indigo and New Ballaarat are nearly deserted. A few weeks ago, a nugget weighing 113 ounces was found at Kangaroo Flat, Back Creek. It was named the baby nugget, from a fancied resemblance its form bore to that of an infant.

The Mahometan Agitation in the Punjaub.—About a fortnight ago, a fakeer was arrested in the Sealkote district with some treasonable papers in his possession, evidently intended for circulation among Mahometans. It was naturally inferred that this man must have some accomplices, and must have passed through the centre of the Punjaub. Then the man himself confessed that he had one or more confederates still at large. This led to stringent inquiries at Lahore and Umritsir, in consequence of which several persons had been arrested on suspicion in the Lahore and Jullundur districts. The other day information was received at Lahore that one of these emissaries had crossed over from Umritsir, and search was made for him in all the mosques and "tukyas," *i.e.*, places where fakeers live. About the same time it was found that the Mahomedans of Lahore were full of stories of the birth of the prophet Iman Mehndee, and expected that a revolution was at hand. This idea was unfortunately encouraged by the publication of this story by the vernacular newspapers down country. The account, too, was accompanied by a portrait of the prophet. There is no doubt that the story was eagerly credited and canvassed by the religious sections of the Lahore Mahometans. The sermons preached at the mosques on the last Eed contained allusions calculated to unsettle men's minds; and the authorities were informed that the priests at the mosques were telling the people of a coming revolution, and the like. As the seditious talk had become rather more open and more frequent within the last fortnight than heretofore, it was determined to treat the matter as a misdemeanour, and to prosecute a few of these foolish talkers. Four persons have been accordingly put on their trial. One man has been fined and placed on security for seditious talk. Another man has been imprisoned for three months and sentenced to a fine, for having in his possession a paper intended for circulation at the coming Mohurum festival, predicting the advent of fresh troubles in Hindostan, and political disturbances generally. Such, briefly, are the facts. There are no traces of any conspiracy, nor the slightest cause for alarm. The present affair is only one of those slight gusts which periodically agitate the surface of Mahometan society.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

Manning the Navy.—A new mode of manning the navy has been suggested by Colonel Simmons, of the Royal Engineers, in a communication to a contemporary. He sets out by alluding to the fact that the proportion of the crew of the Great Eastern was as follows:—180 connected with the engine department, 180 officers and crew, or what may be called the nautical department, and 145 for the hotel department. The question, therefore, suggests itself:—Why should any vessel in her Majesty's service require more men for the nautical department than the Great Eastern? He then proposes that the crew of a man-of-war should be divided into three departments—the engine, nautical, and gunnery. The engine would require about 100 men, who could readily be supplied from the civil and military dockyards and manufacturing establishments. The nautical department would only require two hundred seamen, and the remaining seven hundred men, to complete the complement of one thousand required for a man of war, would be composed of marine artillery, who would be trained effectually as gunners, and would supply a much larger force for, acting on shore when required for that purpose. In other words, the Marines, instead of being a light infantry force, would be a body of Artillery, capable of acting as infantry if necessary. By this proposal the demand for seamen would be most materially reduced, and the small number required could be easily obtained. The rest of the crew would be composed of a body of men not near so costly in their nature as able seamen, and who, from gunnery being their special duty, would constitute a far more efficient body of gunners than seamen hastily got together, and imperfectly trained to the use of guns.

The Mortara Protest.—A noble protest against the Pope's theft of a Jewish child has just been printed. It states that a Jewish child, Edgar Mortara, was forcibly seized and taken from his parents, and placed under the guardian care of the Pope—that it is a dishonour to Christianity in the eyes of the Jews among all nations that the seizure and detention of the child should be supposed to be consistent with the principles of the Christian religion. Therefore the persons whose names are attached protest and declare that the proceedings of the Pope of Rome, in taking away the Jewish child and educating him contrary to his parent's will in the Roman Catholic faith, are repulsive to the instincts of humanity, and in violation of parental right and authority, as recognised in the laws and usages of all civilised nations, and, above all, in direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of the Christian religion. This protest, which will be translated into the various languages of Europe, is signed by the mayors of the chief towns of England, and the provosts of the cities and towns of Scotland, by several of the bishops, by a great number of peers, beginning with the Duke of Wellington, some dozen members of Parliament, numbers of the clergy of the churches of England and Scotland, the office-bearers of the various missionary societies, and a large body of influential Christian men.—*St. James' Chronicle.*

THE ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.

(*From the Observer.*)

Weymouth, Saturday.—The inquiry into this unfortunate occurrence still proceeds. It may be traced, like many previous ones of a similar nature, to the evil influence of divided, or rather doubtful responsibility. Had there been one person formally invested with authority, from whose opinion there could have been no appeal, this disaster, which has so clouded the prospects of the Great Eastern, would probably never have occurred. The acting engineer, having only a prospective appointment, had "no orders to interfere." He was merely desired "to make himself acquainted with the working of the engines." He, consequently, though witnessing the breakdown of two out of the four donkey engines, upon the vast working of which the very safety of the ship depended, made no report, and appealed to no authority by which the possible catastrophe might have been averted. Obedience to orders is an essential element of security at sea, but how far such excess of duty may be considered a virtue public opinion must determine. If we are to credit the evidence of the witnesses, we have the alarming fact that, from the time the vessel left the Nore until her arrival at Weymouth, there was positively no one in charge of the engines. The engineer of the company had received no official instruction. Mr. Dixon, the principal engineer of Mr. Scott Russell, was on board merely "*en amateur*," and with no acting commission whatever; but this gentleman was, by his own admission, in charge of one of the paddle-engines. He even received and acted upon orders transmitted from the deck; who shouted these directions from above, or silently sent them by electric means, Mr. Dixon was wholly unable to relate. These two opposing witnesses are a fit example of those who will succeed them. The point which appears to be to some of the witnesses of the most importance is merely who is to be held answerable for the expense which this unhappy calamity has occasioned. The company contend that the engines never having been formally delivered to them by Mr. Scott Russell, that gentleman is responsible for the damage which has accrued. Mr. Russell holds a directly opposite opinion, and the *employés* of either, perhaps inadvertently, colour the facts so as to serve the interests of their employers, and direct contradiction becomes a necessary consequence.

The progress of the great ship has been so narrowly watched by the public, and so much interest has been created as she slowly grew to completion, that any failure becomes a matter for national regret. This is doubly so when an accident occurs which by ordinary care might have been easily prevented. The nation had become accustomed to regard the Great Eastern as the perfect embodiment of a vessel unexampled in size, in symmetry, and anticipated that the results she would accomplish would be immense. Yet all these pleasant reflections were dashed by the imperfect construction of a portion of her machinery. The donkey engines, to which the important duty was delegated of supplying the boilers and feed casings with water, were wholly inadequate for the purpose for which they were intended—and their failure, indeed, was the primary cause of disaster. From the first starting they were "troublesome," and one eventually broke down. These donkey engines were the proximate cause of the mischief, for not being able to keep up the requisite supply of water, and until they are repaired to the satisfaction of some competent authority, the public confidence, thus rudely checked, will never return to the vessel. It is, we believe, the intention of the directors of the company to court every inquiry, and to do all in their power to promote the objects of the great ship. The best method is to approach the matter in no niggardly spirit, but by a liberal outlay furnish the interior of the vessel, both in fittings and machinery, on the same scale as the original design provided for. It is useless to conceal that between this time and her trial trip much remains to be done. The haste with which the interior was urged to completion bore an unpleasant comparison to the elaborate care originally lavished on her construction. Everything on board the ship, especially her machinery, should have been as superior, if possible, to that of other vessels as the ship itself excelled them in size. This was not so; there was a want of organisation. The charge of the engines rested between Mr. Russell and the directors, and is now repudiated by both—this must be made clear as day. The remembrance that, while multitudes were cheering her as she magnificently swept on her way, a stoker was keeping a portion of her donkey engines together with his hands, is an unpleasant commentary on the care and foresight of those who are responsible to the public for her security and success. The evidence which was given yesterday has disclosed various facts, showing how much greater was the danger to those on board than was at first supposed to be the case. The "cock" of the syphon tube of the second funnel casing was stopped in the same manner as the one which exploded, and as Captain Robertson very justly remarked it was only by the great mercy of heaven that a second explosion did not take place. Another very startling fact was stated by Mr. Scott Russell, to the effect that if the water casings had not exploded, owing to the plugging up of the stand pipe, it was liable to do so from any sudden injection of cold water, and that without this particular cock steam and boiling water were liable in such a case to be forced into the cabins to which the stand pipe acted as a ventilator! The jury engaged in investigating the case is an admirable specimen of the unexcitable character of the Weymouth mind, as evinced by the almost complete absence of the public during the proceedings. Several members of the jury were occupied the greater part of the day in reading the local newspapers, and discussing their contents; one or two were in the constant habit of suggesting questions to the solicitor of the company, and three of the jurymen were reporters connected with the local journals, who, combining their professional with their judicial functions, were engaged in taking notes and sending "copy" at short intervals to the journals which they had the honour to represent. In all our experience we have never seen so little interest evinced by a jury upon a subject of great magnitude, and of so much importance to the parties interested in the result.

THE GREAT SHIP AT WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, Saturday—The anchorage of the monster ship at Portland Roads has been the occasion of immense excitement in Weymouth. At this season of the year it has usually a large addition to its resident population, but now, when it has to provide for some hundreds of sight-seers in excess, the resources of the little town are taxed to the uttermost. Every notification of lodgings to let has long since disappeared, and it is only by accident or interest that the traveller can obtain sleeping accommodation. Nor is the curiosity of the denizens of the western counties likely soon to subside. The scarcity of lodgings having become widely known, intending visiters have been careful to provide themselves with room in advance. The lodging-house keepers will thus for some time continue to reap an abundant harvest, for as soon as one family vacates, another in succession takes their place, so that a continuation of prosperity has rewarded the good old town of Weymouth.

However appalling and lamentable the recent catastrophe on board might have been, it has at least had this one good effect—the demand for labour has been so great that every mechanic in the neighbourhood has been gladly engaged by the authorities of the ship. Hundreds of workmen are thus employed in remedying the sad effects of the disaster, and already their exertions show considerable progress in removing all evidence of the devastation.

The Great Eastern in Weymouth is now as prevailing a topic as racing matters in Doncaster during the St. Leger week. Those prints of the giant ship which have so recently been deposed from the place of honour in metropolitan print shops find a ready sale in this western port. Advertisements for stewards and seamen cover the walls, and announcements for the sailing of the different passenger boats to Portland Harbour meet the eye in every direction. The whole town is in a bustle, and the prolonged stay of the ship will doubtless attract many additional thousands during the ensuing fortnight.

The Great Eastern now lies at anchor, surrounded by coal vessels of every description; through her gigantic ports tons of this material are poured into twelve bunkers, holding about 800 tons each; they are so arranged as to trim the ship in a better fashion than when she left the Thames. Her screw is now nearly submerged, her bows have a better elevation, and her appearance is consequently infinitely more graceful. Steamers are continually coming up, the majority laden with passengers, some with seamen and engineers joining the ship, and with stores and provisions for her service. On the decks the scene is a most busy one. Elegantly dressed visiters thread their way through gangs of workmen, so busily employed that one might suppose that each imagined the success of the enterprise depended on his individual exertion. But for the request of Mr. Yates, the secretary, often, however, unheeded, that no visiter should remain longer than one hour on board, dangerous confusion might result. It is a curious fact, that the number of visiters the second day, when the admission was half-a-crown, was exactly double that of the first day, when the charge was five shillings. As an exhibition, the stay of the Great Eastern at Portland has been an immense success, her receipts averaging upwards of £550 a day. Her gigantic proportions seem to astonish every one. On deck some stereoscopic views of the saloon after the explosion, taken by Mr. Nottidge, of the Stereoscopic Company, are sold for the benefit of the sufferers by that calamity. They are admirably executed, and are largely bought, not only for their intrinsic merit, but for the charitable use to which the proceeds are applied. As usual in large crowds, the light-fingered gentry have been successfully pursuing their avocations, and the directors of the great ship have been compelled to enlist an increased number of police, in order in some measure to limit their operations. One lady had her purse stolen, with eleven sovereigns in it, and several portemonnaies, denuded of their contents, found on deck, gave evidence of similar cases. The arrangements of both the railway companies have been admirable. Although the traffic has been so large that during the first two days hundreds of passengers have been left behind, no casualty has occurred. The Great Western Company's boats, the Aquila and Cygnus, with the Wonder, belonging to the South-Western, ply daily in the crowded harbour, and, with the exception of the steamer Aquila fouling the brig Cadmus, neither of which however were materially injured, without accident of any kind.

We believe it is in contemplation, should the necessary repairs not be completed by the 8th, as advertised, of which there seems but slight probability, to remove the vessel to Spithead, where the conveyance of the Brighton and South-Western lines will afford to many thousands in the South and East of England an opportunity of visiting the ship. During the whole of Friday and Saturday the flag of the Great Eastern remained half mast high, in consequence of the death of its great designer, Mr. Brunel, the intelligence of which sad event reached the chairman of the company, on board, on Friday.—Correspondent of the *Observer*.

ALARMING ACCIDENT IN LONDON—FOUR PERSONS INJURED.

On Friday, an accident of an alarming nature occurred on the hill leading from Westminster-bridge on the Surrey side. It would seem that an omnibus laden with passengers was coming down the hill, and when near the corner of Stangate-street, notwithstanding that the driver used every exertion, ran into a cart filled with timber, which was proceeding towards the bridge, and was close to the pavement, the carman, named William Smith who lived in Frederick-place, Newington, walking by the side. The moment the collision took place the cart swerved violently and turned over, the contents falling upon Smith and three other persons. Every assistance was rendered by several persons, and the sufferers, when taken from under the timber, were removed to a neighbouring surgeon's. It was, however, deemed necessary to convey the poor man Smith to Westminster Hospital, where it was found that his leg was fractured so frightfully that amputation would have to be performed. He had also received severe injuries to the skull. The three other persons were not so seriously injured, but one, named Robert Rouse, has sustained dreadful injury to his right leg and arm. They were all conveyed home in cabs, and are still in a serious condition.

HOUSEHOLD TALK—HOW SOME PEOPLE LIVE.

It is a true saying that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives. Thousands of families are fed and clothed by the produce of trades which no one ever hears of. We do not think we have advanced so far as the ratcatchers of Paris, who provide certain savoury ragouts from the long-nosed and long-tailed quadrupeds which scour through the sewers of Paris, while the dainty damoiselle draws on, over slender fingers, the delicate glove fabricated from the skin of an animal whose appearance, if living, would be greeted with screams and hysterics. Yet we have strange trades: we have mud-rakers, who grope under the sides of ships when the tide is out, collecting any stray ends of rope, or bits of coal or iron, which may have fallen overboard. We have bone-seekers and earth-grubbers, who gather any fragment of ossification which, having served for one repast, may be boiled down into gelatine to supply another. We have purchasers of "waste paper," who often become possessed of old title deeds and records worth their weight in gold. We lately saw the roll of the diocese of Glendalough and Kildare, with the sign-manuals of the clergy since the Reformation, in the store-shop of a rag-collector. We see the rag-pickers out early, gathering some little shreds from the sweepings of the shop, and lately an enterprising vagabond has realised quite a fortune by gathering up the tin tops and corks of soda-water bottles. I know a canny housewife who every year gets a silk dress for her old newspapers and wrappings round purchases. A man sometimes gets a lesson of economy and energy, too, in the most unexpected quarters.

I was lately passing a dark entry, and I was attracted by a continuous shouting. Going in from curiosity, I saw a strange sight indeed; from two hundred and fifty to three hundred ragamuffins, with not one whole suit amongst them, were bellowing, screaming, pushing, shouting, and struggling with the best good-humour possible. When a lull took place in the cries, I heard the whizzing and thumping sound of a steam-engine, and the low bass of wheel machinery. I found, then, that this was the publication-office of one of the cheap periodicals such as those with which London abounds. The gamins of Dublin collect there in hundreds as early as four o'clock in the morning, to purchase what they can, and be able, as they express it, "to make out the bit of breakfast." From kindness of heart the proprietor directs his agents to sell the boys four or six copies even. As they get the sheet for one halfpenny and sell it for a penny, the profit is considerable to the lucky operator. A shivering pilgarlic will hand over his twopence, get his four papers, and dash off like the wind. He knows where he can plant them. In half an hour he returns with doubled capital, and so on through the day. Of course it is next to impossible on his return to get near the counter, but artifice often succeeds. They will run through the legs of the crowd, or climb up the side posts, and, running like monkeys along the rafters, drop down suddenly in most unexpected places. Sometimes, with a hop, step, and jump, a venturous lad will fly over the heads of the crowd; others will get up a mock fight, or scream as if a murder was being committed. If curiosity tempts any to leave their places at the table, a rush ensues, and they find themselves jockeyed most successfully. It was well worth an hour's expenditure to see the characters of the boys. Some delinquent who had over-night been extravagant in sweets, or wished to become acquainted with the taste of oysters, or had been to some penny gaff, and came out penniless, hangs on the outskirts of the crowd. With a hang-dog appearance altogether, he tries to borrow, and finds what a pressure there is upon this little money market. Somehow or other there is a kindly feeling towards him, and he is gradually pushed up to the counter. He offers his old cap, or coat, or even his shoes as security for a few papers. He generally gets them "on his honour," and on inquiry I found such broken merchants are scrupulous in paying off their encumbrances. But the great capitalist is a study. You know him at once by his determined air and bearing; the boys generally make way for him, and look upon him with reverence and awe. Where the crowd is thick he pushes and shoulders his way onwards, with turned-up nose and elevated chin, looking down upon the beggars round him, just like your purse-proud man of the world. Down with a ring he throws his brilliant shilling on the counter, and asks in confident tones for his two dozen. When he gets them he gives a patronising nod to the agent, and thinks he has made his fortune. In this noisy microcosm we have the every day-life of the mercantile world rehearsed. Pity that where there is so much energy and perseverance, there are so few inducements for steady industry.

Down in the purlieus of the old Savoy, in ricketty houses of St. Giles', and in the odorous alleys off Leicester-square, there are whole colonies of Swiss and Frenchmen. They manage not only to live, but to save, by a strange employment. Nay, they are able to import young girls from their own villages and employ them. Their trade is hair plaiting. It is extraordinary what beautiful things can be wrought out of such an intractable material as human hair. Bracelets, chains, and even necklaces, are wrought with gold or silver beads intertwined. Sometimes the hair represents a feather or a flower. Sometimes specimens of hair from all the members of a family are woven together with the most artistic grace and skill. Now and then a dark, manly lock is interwoven with a sunny tress of golden hair, an emblem, perhaps, of married life both in its sunshine and its shade. The widow brings the last love-lock, cut at the last moment. The mother encloses in gold the lock which her sailor boy beyond the sea left with her: and one was a short glittering curl, the granddaughter's remembrance from a far country to a grandfather she had never seen.

This is a feminine and cleanly employment. We are glad it is becoming fashionable. We have too few openings for the employment of our young females. Half the vice in the world is caused by want of occupation and poverty. Better to deck ourselves with ornaments wrought from the hair of those we love, than with the tinsel mockeries made of mosaic gold, useless and "Brummagen," after all. The art, we were informed, is easily learned, and we recommend it as one of those ways of industry which may give employment to that sex whose opportunities are so limited and so few.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Reported Forgery.—A report is in circulation that the managing steward of a landed proprietor in this country has forged the name of his employer to the mortgage of a considerable portion, if not the whole, of his estates, amounting to £100,000, and that the detective police are on the alert to discover the steward, who has left the place in which he resided. Particulars in due course will be forthcoming: for the present the names of the parties are, for obvious reasons, omitted.—*Plymouth Journal.*

How to keep your own counsel—Get into a Chancery suit, and you may depend on it you will never get rid of him.

Death of Mr. Brunel.—It will be remembered by everyone how many regrets were expressed at Mr. Brunel's absence from the Great Eastern during her passage round to Portland. Illness was given as the explanation, but illness is a common thing, and the previous warning will not probably have lessened the shock with which all interested in the greatness of their country will learn the death of that man who has done as much towards giving her power over the material creation as any other now living. It is a matter for peculiar regret also that the great engineer should have been called away in a moment when a chance accident—the negligence of a subordinate—should have dimmed for a time the lustre of his last and greatest enterprise. From the nature of the complaint which caused his death, paralysis, induced by mental anxiety it is very much to be feared that the deep mortification which the news of the accident must have occasioned him precipitated, or, perhaps, even brought about, the lamentable event. This is irremediable now, but we shall only be doing justice to his memory by carefully dissociating his name from the temporary misfortune with which he had nothing to do, and preserving it only in connection with what will assuredly in the event be a great national success. At about noon on the 5th Mr. Brunel was seized, while on board the great ship, with an attack of paralysis. He was conveyed at once to his home in Duke-street, Westminster, and all that medical men could suggest was of course done; in vain, however; and on Thursday night, at about half-past ten he died, there is little reason to doubt, one more victim to the catastrophe of the preceding Friday. His life and his father's form a history of almost all those great engineering works which have done so much to raise the scientific reputation of this country during the last fifty years. M. Isambard Brunel, a gentleman of Normandy, was forced to leave his native country during the French Revolution. After a short stay in the United States he came to England, and at once obtained Government employment as an engineer. From superintending block machinery at Portsmouth his abilities, in the course of years, led him to a high position in the scientific world, and a series of important public services were acknowledged at the completion of the renowned Thames Tunnel, in 1841, when the honour of knighthood was conferred on him by her Majesty. Mr. Brunel, himself the talented son of a talented father, starting with the many advantages bequeathed him by the knight, has for about twenty years conceived and carried out more vast engineering undertakings than the other countries of Europe, all put together, have achieved in the same time. The Great Western Railway, the Saltash Viaduct, Hungerford-bridge (the first suspension bridge of any great span, in the construction of which everything was new and untried but everything perfectly successful), and, lastly, the Great Eastern—all these works will be at once remembered in connexion with his name by those who are altogether unconnected with engineering, while the members of that profession, of which by large numbers he was considered the head, and by all to share that honour with Robert Stephenson, will have no difficulty in pointing out scores of noble works all over the country which owe their existence to his fertile inventive genius. Some of Mr. Brunel's undertakings though obtaining a world-wide reputation for their scientific grandeur, have proved failures, comparatively speaking, in a commercial point of view. The Thames Tunnel, which is often quoted as an instance of this, is not his, but his father's; but, even giving him the responsibility of it, the estimate of his value to the world, founded on this view, is a most unfair one. In almost all Brunel's enterprises he has explored untrodden ground, has mined in an unknown soil. The thing to be done was first conceived by him; the means of carrying it out were invented by him, and obstacles which no human foresight could have predicted were overcome as they arose by the unfailing resources of his mind. After him came hundreds of other men who availed themselves of the new experience which he had thus gained for the world of the inventions which he had made, and dozens of prosperous commercial undertakings are thus the result of his labour. To point this out now, however, must be needless. Brunel's countrymen will not do him the injustice to think of him as the man whose work was sometimes productive of little beyond renown, but as him to whom in no small degree is owing that high reputation for scientific ability which we enjoy among the other nations, and who has, by enabling us to triumph over the forces of the material world, conferred benefits upon the human race which will endure and fructify even after the great monuments he himself has erected to his genius shall have crumbled into dust.—*Globe.*

Lord Cloncurry's Seat, Lyons.—Amongst those noblemen in this part of the kingdom who have neither neglected their duty nor confined their support to mere talk at annual meetings of farming associations, Lord Cloncurry has been a very prominent example, and that, too, even previous to his accession to the title which he so worthily bears. A strong and consistent supporter of every measure which is calculated to promote the interests of the country in an agricultural point of view, Lord Cloncurry does not rest satisfied with this, but carries the same feelings into active operation on his own broad domains, reading a lesson not only to those of his own rank in society, but in many instances also to others who rejoice in the distinction of being purely "practical" men. His lordship's seat at Lyons is situated on the eastern boundary of County Kildare, part of the grounds, indeed, being in the metropolitan county, and immediately adjoining the Grand Canal and Great Southern and Western Railway. With the exception, however, of the hill of Lyons, very little of the demesne is seen from the railway; but the hill itself, with its thriving plantations and verdant slopes, dotted over with single trees or small groups, form a prominent feature in the landscape, as passengers are rapidly whirled along the line of railway between Hazelhatch and Straffan stations. The house is a handsome building; but the view from the principal or north front is much less pleasing than that which is obtained from the south. On the latter side a considerable space is laid out in pleasure-grounds, a long range of beautifully-kept flower garden, adorned with statuary, lying directly in front of this part of the house, terminating in a lane which separates this portion of the grounds from a stretch of pasture and woodland rising gradually from the margin of the lake, and terminating in the hill to which we have referred. On ascending this hill through a spacious deer-park, a magnificent panoramic view of a wide extent of country is to be seen, the rich vale through which the Liffey winds its course, with the succession of handsome residences which adorn it, lying spread out at our feet. Limited as the view is to those who travel by road or rail through the part of the country in question, owing to the flat nature of the district through which they pass, it is almost impossible to imagine the extent and extreme beauty of the prospect which is obtained from the top of the hill in the demesne at Lyons, without actually seeing it. The kitchen gardens at Lyons are extensive, and considerable improvements have been of late effected in them. One of these is the erection of a new orchard-house, eighty feet in length, which is filled with a variety of thriving fruit-trees. The vineries have been erected for a considerable number of years, and are heated by means of five lime-kilns, which are situated immediately behind the vineries, on the opposite side of the wall, and which are thus made to do double duty—namely, in their legitimate office of lime-burning—a large quantity of which is required for different buildings—and also in heating the garden houses. The land within the demense is entirely in grass, and in woodland and pleasure-grounds; and the whole is being surrounded by a very fine stone wall, and about nine feet high, built throughout with mortar. It is a very substantial piece of work, and has been several years in building, as it extends over a good many miles in length, but is now drawing near a termination. The lower part of the ground produces rich pasture, sufficiently good to finish bullocks for the butcher; whilst the upper, or hill, which is set apart as a deer-park, would make a beautiful sheep-walk. A large flock of breeding ewes and wedders is also kept in the demense, the ewes being partly pure-bred Leicesters and partly Ballinasloe sheep. The ram lambs, which form the best of the Leicesters, are kept, and fetch good prices. The wooded parts of the demesne are heavily timbered, and although a considerable quantity is annually cut, a good deal more might yet be taken out with advantage. The tenants on the estate are supplied with whatever timber they may require for farm purposes, free of charge, but otherwise there is none disposed of to the public, the requirements of the place taking all that remains. On the outside of the demesne a considerable extent of land has been taken up in different places, from time to time, at the termination of the old leases, for the purpose of being improved and put in a proper state to be carried on afterwards either as tillage or grazing farms. All the operations in this respect have been conducted in a thoroughly substantial manner, and the appearance of the large square fields into which the improved parts have been laid present a remarkable contrast to the patch work system which prevails around. A vast number of old-fashioned serpentine fences, crowned with ragged thorn hedges, and matted with furze and brambles, have been eradicated, and the whole possesses a business like aspect, truly refreshing to the eye which has been tired of looking at "sorry attempts at tillage, pretty enclosures, and con-acre patchings, with idle headlands, encompassed by wasteful fences, crooked and tortuous as if formed upon the trail of a snail."—*Irish Farmers' Gazette.*

Prince Alfred at Malta.—His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Malta on the 4th instant, from Marseilles, in her Majesty's screw vessel Banshee, and was received with a Royal salute on rejoining the Euryalus. His Royal Highness honoured Mrs. Codrington's ball, given at the admiral's house on the 7th instant, as a farewell to Lieutenant-General Sir John and Lady Pennefather, who leave the Island in a short time, to the regret of the whole garrison and British residents in Malta. [On the 5th instant, whilst the Royal Artillery were practising two 68-pounder guns on the Lancaster principle, one of them burst, about a couple of feet from the muzzle, sending a piece a great height in the air, the remainder falling out of the port-hole into the sea. General Pennefather, Admirals Fanshawe and Codrington, with their respective staffs, were present, but, as it was suspected the gun was unsound, they were all under cover; no person, therefore, was injured through this accident. If measures had not been taken for the safety of those present, the consequences might have been fearful.]

Woman has this advantage over man—she proves her will in her lifetime, while the man is obliged to wait until he is dead.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—MONDAY.

A Case for the Reformatory.—A little boy named James Gordon, aged eleven years, who, by his appearance, seemed to possess considerable intelligence, although mixed with that look of concealed cunning peculiar to the children of the lower orders, was brought before the magistrate, in the custody of Police-constable 115 A, charged with stealing a purse containing 12s. from Julia Cummins. It appeared from the evidence of the latter that on Saturday last she went into the shop of Mr. Simpson, of Harold's-cross, for the purpose of making some purchases there, and after leaving the establishment missed the purse; it then suddenly occurred to her that while at the counter of the shop, she had seen a little boy come in and ask for a halfpenny worth of tobacco, and it struck her that he must have stolen the money. Upon going back to Mr. Simpson's, and searching for the purse, not being able to find it, her suspicions were strengthened, and she immediately gave information to the authorities concerning her loss. The constable who arrested the prisoner was at once put on the scent, and it happened that while he was walking along the Harold's-cross road, he saw a little fellow sitting on the way-side breaking stones, to whom he covertly broached the subject. Edward Lawlor (the latter) appeared to be in possession of all the facts, and the constable saw at once that he had found a clue to the discovery of the robbery. Lawlor told him he recollected having seen the young boy, Gordon, on Saturday leave the shop of Mr. Simpson, and go hurriedly over to a heap of stones, under which he concealed something. Upon this information, 115 A went to the spot indicated, and there discovered the missing purse, containing the 12s. Lawlor yesterday identified the prisoner as the person who had hidden it there, and Mrs. Cummins evidenced the purse as her property.

The above facts having been clearly proved, the Magistrate sentenced the youthful offender to fourteen days' imprisonment, and directed that, at the expiration of that time, he should be confined in the Glencree Reformatory for a period of four years, thus saving him from, perhaps, a life of crime, and affording him an opportunity of one day becoming an honest member of society.

Felonious Assault.—Michael Ryan was brought up in custody of Police-constables 48 E and 149 E, charged with having committed a felonious assault on John Reaves, at the Cow-and-calf road, Inchicore, on last Saturday night. Police-constable 48 E stated that he found the unfortunate victim of the prisoner's attack, lying in the middle of the road, suffering great agony from a severe cut in the back, and having conveyed him to Stevens's Hospital, he (Reaves) told him who it was had wounded him, and the prisoner was accordingly arrested. A knife, by which it is supposed the injury was inflicted, was found on the road.

The case was remanded in order to enable Reaves to appear and give evidence.

CAPEL-STREET—MONDAY.

A young man named James Phillips appeared on summons, to answer the complaint of Captain Knox, proprietor of the Irish Times newspaper, for absconding from his work without permission. The defendant, having made application to Captain Knox for employment, was engaged by him in the capacity of turn-over apprentice, occasionally to work a small hand-press, and assist the compositors when hurried. His expenses were paid from Newry, where he had been stopping, and on his coming to Dublin he entered into a written agreement to serve for a prescribed period in the office, having been promised constant employment so long as he conducted himself, and was found useful. He signed a document which was produced, agreeing to bind himself to the office as an indentured apprentice, but before a printed formal indenture was executed the defendant absconded from the office, without assigning any reason for his conduct.

The Magistrate (Mr. F. T. Porter) was of opinion he had no jurisdiction to deal with the case, the defendant not being regularly indentured, having merely signed an agreement promising to bind himself. He would dismiss the case without prejudice, leaving it open to Captain Knox to take what further proceedings he should think proper.

Glass-Breaking.—A young lad named Charles Doyle was brought up in custody of Police-constable 132 C charged by Mr. Cromwell, of Mecklenburg-street, with wantonly and maliciously throwing a stone through his parlour window. Miss Cromwell deposed that she saw the prisoner, in company with some other boys, deliberately smash the glass. A further charge was preferred against him of smashing a window in the next house. A lady residing in the house proved she saw the prisoner break the glass. The prisoner alleged that he was not the offender, but was merely in company with the real delinquent.

The Magistrate informed him that every person who wantonly and maliciously threw a stone on the public thoroughfare was liable to a fine of forty shillings, and, in default, to be imprisoned for two months. In the present case, he believed the prisoner smashed the glass, and he would fine him ten shillings; in default of payment, to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Cruelty to a Donkey.—A boy named Wm. Giltrap was brought up in custody, charged by 113 C, with wantonly sticking the blade of a penknife into an ass which he had charge of, on Saturday evening, at Carlisle-bridge. The constable stated he was looking at the animal, which exhibited great uneasiness. He ran over and saw the prisoner let fall a knife, with which he had been sticking the animal. A friend of the prisoner who was present stated the boy was not naturally vicious, and if his worship dealt leniently with the case the like should not occur again. His Worship directed him to pay a fine of 5s., in default of payment, to be imprisoned 48 hours.

Shoplifting.—A young woman named Mary Kearney was brought up in custody of Police-constable 26 C, charged by Robert Mitchell, an assistant in the shop of Mr. Reilly, haberdasher, of Henry-street, under the following circumstances:—The witness stated that the prisoner came into the shop and desired to be shown some ribbon. He showed her several rolls of ribbon, and while she was apparently examining them, he observed her secrete one piece, value five shillings, under her cloak. He arrested her, and in struggling to escape let fall a piece of ribbon which she had succeeded in secreting.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to steal, and implored of his worship to deal summarily with the case, and not send her for trial. This he refused to do, but remanded the case to this day, for the purpose of ascertaining how often she had previously been convicted, she having exhibited the greatest dread of going before the Recorder.

Assault.—Michael O'Dowd was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months, for violently assaulting Police-constable 136 C, at Eden-quay, on Saturday evening.

Stealing.—A woman named Ellen M'Mahon was charged by John Butler, clothes-broker, residing at 39 Lower Stephen-street, with stealing a shawl and cloth cape from his shop door, on Saturday evening. The prisoner, it appears, went to the door where these articles were hanging, and deliberately took them away. She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A False Pretence.—Mr. Henry Webb, of Queen's-square, charged a young woman named Mary Cook, under the following circumstances:—The complainant stated that the prisoner got into his service about a fortnight ago, by means of a false and forged discharge, which stated that she had lived with a Mrs. Stewart, of Limerick, and that she had obtained it from that lady when leaving her employment, which was not the fact. Inspector Cavenagh deposed, that this woman had been imprisoned in Grangegorman-lane, under a charge of felony, for three months; that she was there on the 17th August, the date of the discharge, and that consequently it must be a forgery. The prisoner was ordered to pay a fine of £5, or be imprisoned for three months.

Gas Explosion at Shelbourne House.—A terrific explosion, through the agency of gas, took place on Thursday evening in the residence of Lord Limerick, Shelbourne House, situate on the North Circular Road, North Liberties. New gas mains were being laid for the lighting of the mansion by the United Gas Company: and the work was mostly completed, when on that evening, as the workmen were about closing the labours of the day, it became necessary to connect a pipe for the conveyance of the gas to the servants' hall with the main pipe. In the time occupied in executing this business, the gas escaped, and the whole of the lower portion of the dwelling, including the servant's hall, became impregnated with gas. A person holding a lighted candle, at this time, very foolishly came into the room, and immediately the gas became ignited, a thundering explosion took place which shook the entire of the edifice, reducing the whole of the furniture in the servant's kitchen and adjoining room to pieces, and causing considerable damage in other portions of the building. The kitchen, which is situated in the northern part of the house, was occupied at the time of the occurrence by a servant, others being in the hall, who was fortunately dragged out with great presence of mind by Lady Limerick's maid, and who, with the exception of her hand being slightly burned, was saved from any further injury. Two others of the servants received slight burns in different parts of the bodies, and were removed to hospital; but, fortunately, no life was lost. The library, which is placed directly over the room from whence the explosion originated, was also the scene of some injuries, so far as regarded the flooring, which was altogether uprooted and the windows demolished. Most providentially, his lordship who occupied the library during the evening, where he was seated in his arm chair, had, about ten minutes before the occurrence, left it, and removed to an adjoining room. The weight of the bookcases in this appartment resisted the further effects of the explosion in that direction; but, strange to say, the shock was felt in the nursery, the uppermost and remotest room from where the gas exploded, without being at all felt in the intervening apartments, and resulted in having some glasses in the room dashed violently through the windows; but, the children who were there at the time remained unharmed. The whole was but the work of a moment, and occurred almost instantaneously in all the apartments described. The amount of damage done is considerable, a large amount of household furniture having been destroyed.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

The month of September, which, in Ireland, is usually the most delightful portion of the season for out-door recreation and sea-side enjoyments, has, this year, set in and continued wet and boisterous. An occasional day is partially fine, and harvest operations in the west and north-west have been carried on with as much vigour as circumstances would permit of. Notwithstanding the broken weather, a good average crop is expected in these late districts. In Scotland, harvest operations have been retarded, and the rains must have, to some extent, injured the grain, but on the whole the complaints of injury are not serious. In England, to the south of the Humber, nearly the whole of the wheat and the bulk of the spring crops have been secured, whilst in the northern counties, the quantity of grain still out is very small. Complaints are general about the barley crop, and fine samples are scarce, chevalier qualities bringing 44s. per quarter. The reports of the wheat and oat crop confirm our previous statement, that there will be a wide margin between the value of the best and most inferior samples of the former; the yield, however, of both being a good average.

During the past week the price of wheat, to use an American phrase, has *bottomed*, and at our large commercial marts, as well as the country markets, farmers' parcels have been briskly competed for, so that progress has been made upwards, to the extent of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Barley, on the other hand, has rather given way in the Scotch and Irish markets, 6d. to 1s. per quarter on best malting parcels, and 1s. to 2s. on distillery qualities. Farmers, attracted by the comparative high price of this grain, have brought forward large supplies, so that the brewers and malsters "fighting shy," a decline, as above, had to be submitted to. The low price of oats begins to attract attention.

The scanty arrivals from foreign ports into Dublin for the last fortnight, has not told much yet, not only from the large stock still held in granary, but owing also, in a great measure, to the stocks in millers' hands, held for months back untouched, owing to a drought unprecedented in Ireland. The building operations in and around Dublin, on a scale that surprises the old inhabitants, are a sure index of the general prosperity that everywhere prevails, and promises well for a large consumption of breadstuffs.—*Dublin Agricultural Review.*

Fairs.

Monthly Fair of Ballibay.—Ballibay Sept. 17. This fair, held to-day, was largely supplied with horned cattle, horses, &c. The demand for stock was uncommonly good, there being many buyers on the ground. Prices seemed all through on the rise. Everything good was sold off briskly. Beef was in first-rate demand, but in rather small supply. Best sorts commanded 5d. to 6d. per lb.; inferior, 4½d. per lb. Dry cattle were plentiful and bought up eagerly. Two year old store bullocks realised from £8 to £9 per head; three year old heifers from £7 to £8 each. Young stock very plenty; yearlings sold from £2 10s. to £4 each; springers and all for dairy purposes were in excellent demand, and all sold off at prices ranging from £8 to £14 per head. Strippers fetched from £5 to £7 each. Some horses, and there were many splendid animals, fetched £50 to £70 each. The purchasing throughout was good. The sheep fair was characterised by a good demand also. The run for everything in that department was beyond the supply, and only a few inferior ones were returned unsold. Wedders went from 35s. to 45s. each, and might be taken as having rated from 6d. to 6½d. per lb. A great many lambs were sold from £1 to 25s. each. The porcine market was very extensively supplied, and the business throughout animated, a marked rise being distinguishable. Bacon brought from 50s. to 52s. per cwt.; store pigs ranged from 35s. to 60s. each, according to merit. Suckers and weanlings from £1 to 25s. each. The fair on the whole was excellent, and a large amount of cash changed hands.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.

We are happy to say from a personal inspection of the harvest, through the Connemara district up to Westport, this week, that the crops are all gathered in in good condition, and that the late rains have much improved the meadows now yielding an average crop at 47s. 6d. per ton. Potatoes are also in good condition, and few, if any complaints are made of disease. Straw, which promised to be a short crop in July, is found to be an average yield.—*Galway Vindicator.*

From personal observation, and intercourse with intelligent farmers, I am inclined to think that the "potato blight" is not so general as I have seen stated. No doubt it has been more or less severely felt in many localities, and, strange to say, in some places I have visited, one field may be observed much injured, whilst those nearly adjoining are slightly, if at all, affected. Many farmers have commenced digging out, and "pitting" the root as a precaution for its future preservation, and I trust we may have, from the great extent of land cultivated with this valuable esculent, a sufficient quantity of sound and wholesome food, to prevent any injurious consequences from this mysterious visitation. The wheat and oats are scarcely an average yield—the stalk of the latter is short, which, added to the scarcity of hay, and the deficiency in green crops, will be detrimental for stock and for dairy purposes. Prices, except for butter, which retains a high figure, are also low; but it is very difficult, if not impossible, at this early period, to arrive at any definite conclusion relative to our "supply prospects."—*Limerick Paper.*

State of Agriculture.—Pasture-grounds are now affording a firm bite, but owing to the scarcity of grass since May till now, cattle are in low condition for the advanced season of the year. The more we traverse the country, the more we are convinced that turnips, mangels, and carrots are not more than, if even up to, half a crop; and we are sorry to say that in different localities early-sown Swedes are severely smitten with mildew; but this cold, showery weather will, in all probability, arrest its progress and render it less brilliant where its presence is already manifested. Late-sown turnips, where the plant has obtained and established, are still making very slow progress, but rape on turnip and stubble ground is exhibiting a full plant. Farmers should make all the provision possible to meet the emergency which we are likely to experience for spring food; for it is now unquestionable that there is only about a half crop of hay, a half crop of oat straw, a half crop of turnips, and beyond a doubt a deficient crop of potatoes. Perhaps no person now living has ever before seen such a serious deficiency embrace so many different crops; and the loss of the turnip above all other crops will have the most hurtful influence, for it is the big wheel which keeps all the other machinery upon the farm in active motion. Prior to the year 1846 we are persuaded that the most stringent legislative enactment would have been powerless to enforce the general adoption of green cropping in Ireland; while to-day an just Act of Parliament would be as powerless to enforce the abandonment of that system; and so thoroughly has it embraced every section of the agricultural community that there is, we presume, scarcely a person who holds an acre of land who has not a portion of it devoted to green cropping; and we never entertained a doubt that the potato failure was an agricultural teacher of Heaven's appointment.

A gentleman at a musical party, where the lady of the house was very particular not to have the "concord of sweet sounds" interrupted, was freezing during the performance of a long concerted piece, and seeing that the fire was going out, asked a friend in a whisper how he should stir the fire without interrupting the music. "Oh, between the bars," replied his friend.

Accident on the Midland Great Western Railway.—On Saturday a special train, conveying troops from Athlone to Dublin, ran off the line at Lucan. No injury was occasioned to any of the passengers, and the traffic was but a short time delayed. Mr. Forbes, traffic manager, and Mr. Cabry, chief engineer, were promptly in attendance, and rendered valuable assistance in getting the engine on the line.

Holloway's Ointment.—Vaccination and Teething.—Since the Legislature has rendered vaccination compulsory, and appointed vaccinators to certain districts, skin diseases have been more common. This arises from the great difficulty of avoiding error in the selection of an untainted vesicle. If the lymph be impure, the arm of the little patient becomes too much inflamed, the skin looks unhealthy, and soon peels off, and the scalp, ears, and neck present a mass of sores; when teething commences, all these symptoms are exaggerated. But Holloway's Ointment is a perfect antidote to this disorder. No nursery should be without it.

BIRTHS.

Croker—September 14, at Thistle House, Dundalk, the wife of Captain Croker, of a daughter.

Perry—September 15, the wife of Captain Perry, North Cork Rifles, of a daughter.

Robertson—September 3, at Gibraltar, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 100th Regiment, of a son.

Studdert—September 14, at the Glebe, Borrisokane, the lady of the Rev. Francis P. Studdert, rector of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Haverfield and Mackarness—September 13, at Bath, the Rev. William Robert, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Haverfield, A.Q.M.G., of Kew, to Emily, eldest surviving daugher of John Mackarness, Esq., of Bath.

Sellors and Clarke—September 13, at Borrisokane, by the Rev. Francis Studdert, Michael Sellors, Esq., solicitor, of Limerick, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. M. Clarke, of Lifford, County of Donegal.

White and Ferris—At the Scotch Church, Cork, by the Rev. William Magill, the Rev. William F. White, Minister of the Scots Church, Westport, to Jane Kennedy, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Ferris, formerly of Fethard, in the county of Tipperary.

DEATHS.

Bayley—September 15, at Combe Down, Bath, Miss Anne Bayley, aged 70, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bayley, Esq., of Booth Hall, Manchester.

Rogers—September 16, at Arnestown, New Ross, Robert Rogers, Esq., aged 97 years.

Russell—September 7, at Woodfort, near Fermoy, the residence of her son-in-law, George Massy, Esq., Mrs. Russell, relict of the late Marcus Carew Russell, Esq., of Ballydavid, County of Tipperary.

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